LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series
Volume XV, 1963/1884-85 (Saka)
[*March 18 to 28, 1963/Phalguna 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

[Third Series, Vol. XV, March 18 to 28, 1963 Phalguna 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka).]

No. 21.—*Monday, March* 18, 1963/*Phalguna* 27, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 451, 453 to 462 and 464 to 466 . 4379—4417
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 452, 467 and 468 . . . . 4417—19
Unstarred Questions Nos. 874 to 893 . . . . 4419—33
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Disturbance in law and order situation in Kiriburu Iron Ore Project . 4433—37
Papers laid on the Table 4437
Message from Rajya Sabha 4437
Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill—
Report of Joint Committee . . . 4438
Government of Union Territories Bill—
Motion to refer to Joint Committee . 4438—42
Demands for Grants—
Ministry of External Affairs . 4442—4598
Daily Digest . . . . . 4599—4602

No. 22.—*Tuesday, March* 19, 1963/*Phalguna* 28, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 469 to 471, 473 to 476, 478 to 482 . 4603—37
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 472, 477 and 483 to 496 . . 4637—49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 894 to 934 and 936 to 967 . 4649—98
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 4698—4700
Election to Committee—
National Shipping Board 4700
Motion re-Report of Committee on the conduct of certain Members during President's Address . . . . . 4701—90
Demands for Grants . . . . . 4790—4854
Ministry of External Affairs . . . . . 4790—4850
Ministry of Food and Agriculture . . . . . 4850—54
Daily Digest . . . . . 4855—60

No. 23.—*Wednesday, March* 20, 1963/*Phalguna* 29, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 497 to 508 . 4861—4900
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 509 to 515 . . . 4900—05
Unstarred Questions Nos. 969 to 981, 983 to 1019 . 4905—33
Papers laid on the Table 4933
Message from Rajya Sabha 4934

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—
Sixteenth Report 4934

Public Accounts Committee—
Ninth Report 4934

Statement *re*: Mob violence at Kiriburu Project site . 4934—38

Demands for Grants—
Ministry of Food and Agriculture . . . 4938—5114

Daily Digest . . . . . 5115—18

No. 24.—*Thursday, March* 21, 1963/*Phalguna* 30, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 516 to 518, 520 to 525 and 527 to 531 . 5119—58
Short Notice Question No. 3 . . . . . 5158—63

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 519, 526 and 532 to 534 . . 5164—67
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1020 to 1022 and 1024 to 1052 . 5167—90

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 5190—91

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 5191—92

Re: Point of personal explanation 5192

Demands for Grants . . . . . 5192—5372
Ministry of Food and Agriculture . . . . 5192—5255
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . 5255—5372

Daily Digest . . . . . 5373—76

No. 25.—*Friday, March* 22, 1963/*Chaitra* 1, 1885 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 535 to 540, 542 to 545, 547 to 549 and 551 to 553 . 5377—5419

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 541 and 550 . . . . . 5419—21
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1053 to 1077 and 1079 to 1081 . . 5421—40

Re: Reported concentration of Chinese Troops in Tibet . . 5440—42, 5444

Papers laid on the Table 5442

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 5442—43

Committee on Absence of Members—
Fourth Report . . . . . 5443—44

Demands for Grants . . . . . 5444—5543
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . 5444—81
Ministry of Education . . . . . 5481—5543

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixteenth Report 5543

Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill—(*Insertion of new section* 7(*A*) by Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya—Negatived

Motion to consider . . . . . 5544—91

Marine Insurance Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha—
Motion to consider . . . . . 5591—5604

Daily Digest . . . . . 5605—08

COLUMNS

No. 26.—*Saturday, March* 23, 1963/*Chaitra* 2, 1885 (*Saka*)

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
(*i*) Accident at Jamuria colliery . . . . . 5609—11
(*ii*) Concentration of Chinese troops in Tibet . . 5612—18
Papers laid on the Table 5618
Estimates Committee—
Thirtieth Report 5619
Business of the House 5619
Demands for Grants . . . . . 5619—5806
Ministry of Education . . . . . 5619—82
Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs . 5682—5768
Department of Atomic Energy . . . . 5768—5806
Daily Digest . . . . . 5807—08

No. 27.—*Monday, March* 25, 1963/*Chaitra* 4, 1885 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 554 to 557, 560 to 567 . 5809—50
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 558, 559, 568 to 575 . . 5850—57
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1082 to 1119 . . . 5857—80
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
(*i*) Reported statement made in Washington by Shri B. Patnaik . 5880—96
(*ii*) Accident between Tiruchi-Reni Express and a bus . . . 5896—5900
Papers laid on the Table 5900
President's assent to Bills . . . . . 5900—01
Resignation of Shri U.N. Dhebar 5901
Re: Remarks made by Shri Bagri . . . . . 5901—14
Demands for Grants . . . . . 5915—6042
Department of Atomic Energy . . . . . 5915—28
Ministry of Health . . . . . 5928—6042
Daily Digest . . . . . 6043—46

No. 28.—*Tuesday, March* 26, 1963/*Chaitra* 5, 1885 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 576 to 580 and 582 to 590 6047—87
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 581 and 591 to 601 . . . . . 6087—95
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1120 to 1149, 1151 to 1185 and 1188 to 1194 . 6095—6140
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 6140—41
Demands for Grants—
Ministry of Irrigation and Power . 6141—6328
Daily Digest . . . . . 6329—34

COLUMNS

No. 29.—*Wednesday, March* 27, 1963/*Chaitra* 6, 1885 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 602 to 604, 606 and 608 to 616 — 6335—73
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 605, 607, 617 to 621 — 6373—76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1195 to 1240 — 6376—6404
Papers laid on the Table — 6404—05
Release of Members — 6405
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Seventeenth Report — 6405
Correction of Information — 6405—06
Re: Maintenance of Order in the House — 5406—07
Demands for Grant — 6407—6556
Ministry of Irrigation and Power — 6407—30
Ministry of Labour and Employment — 6430—6556
Release of Member on Parole —
Daily Digest — 6557—62

No. 30.—*Thursday, March* 28, 1963/*Chaitra* 7, 1885 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
*Starred Questions Nos. 622 to 635 — 6563—6600
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 636 to 641 — 6601—04
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1241 to 1288 — 6604—32

Papers laid on the Table — 6632—33
Committee on Petitions—
Minutes and First Report — 6633
Demands for Grants — 6633—6854
Ministry of Labour and Employment — 6633—58
Ministry of Home Affairs — 6658—6854
Daily Digest — 6855—58

N.B.—The sign + above the name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 25, 1963/Chaitra 4, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Defence Stores by private sector

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*554. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Basappa:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector has also started manufacturing stores for defence;

(b) if so, the steps taken to have proper inspection for maintaining good quality; and

(c) the number of firms who have been given orders?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House:

STATEMENT

(b) Before placing any orders, steps are taken to assess a prospective manufacturer's capacity/capability including arrangements for quality control and ability for getting basic material required for manufacture/fabrication of the stores in question. The parties are also required to submit tender samples to ensure that they are capable of producing items to the correct current specifications. After orders have been placed and manufacture commenced, the Defence Inspectors carry out inspection/tests during and after manufacture, and before despatch of finished stores from the suppliers' premises. Raw materials used in manufacture are also tested to ensure that correct material is used. In addition to quality control check, samples are also tested from time to time by the Headquarters Inspecting Authorities to ensure uniformity of inspection Standards.

(c) During the period of October to December 1962 orders were placed by the Central Procurement Agencies on 444 firms against Defence demands. In addition, the Director General of Ordnance Factories has also placed a number of orders for the supply of articles to meet Defence requirements on as many as 120 units in the civil sector. Further orders will be placed as and when necessary. Orders so far placed are:—

Truck (Nissan & Shaktiman) components	—	22	units
Tractor components	—	30	,,
Tooling for Armaments	—	6	,,
Ammunition components	—	62	,,
		120	units

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the hon. Minister in a position to state definitely that the production of military stores in the private sector has not been assigned to the group of companies or firms severely castigated by the Vivian Bose Commission; and, if so, may I know to what firm or firms the production of these military stores and equipments has been assigned and in what proportion?

Mr. Speaker: That will be a very long answer, because, so far as I could read from the statement, there are more than 600 companies. How can all those names be given in answer to a supplementary question during the Question Hour? But he asked for one information. He asked whether those companies include any one of those against whom the Vivian Bose Commission had castigated.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I cannot say that off-hand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the private sector also been asked to take over the manufacture of certain civilian goods such as coffee percolators, thermos flasks etc., which our ordnance factories were manufacturing during the pre-emergency period; and, if it is not so, may I know which particular items the number of items of military stores and equipment have been assigned to the private sector and in what proportion have they been assigned?

Mr. Speaker: Again, the objection that I took to his previous supplementary applies here. How can he supply here the list of the entire things that have been assigned to the private sector? There are so many items.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can at least answer whether the ordnance factories have stopped the manufacture of thermos flasks and coffee percolators which they used to do before the emergency.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, I have made it clear on more than one occasion that the manufacture of goods like coffee percolators in our ordnance factories has been completely stopped ever since the emergency. (*Interruption*).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Besides what has been stated in the statement that the hon. Minister has placed on the Table of the House, may I know if a list of articles to be manufactured is drawn up and it is specified as to which of the items should go to the private sector and which of them should be manufactured in the public sector?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination who are primarily seized of this matter find out first the number of components etc., and the specifications of the items from the Ministry of Defence. Then they contact certain firms who have got the capacity for the manufacture of those items. After that they negotiate with them whether those items could be manufactured by them and a decision is taken in consultation with us.

Mr. Speaker: That has been explained in the statement itself.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the basic materials that are supplied to these firms go through the Defence Ministry or they are supplied direct?

Mr. Speaker: That also has been referred to in the statement. The hon. Member has not read it.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know to what extent our defence requirements have so far been supplemented by private sector manufacture?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are endeavouring to get the best of help from the civil sector. But I cannot say at the moment that we have got any very substantial help. There are difficulties in the way and we are trying to solve them.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that a number of big industrialists have made

several offers to the Defence Ministry that they can produce very useful goods for defence purposes, provided they are given a chance and, if the answer is in the affirmative, their numbers?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Some big, small as well as medium size industrialists have made offers, and all the offers are being examined with a view to see whether they can be manufactured by them. Wherever it is felt that they can do it, it is given to them.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, he has not given the number.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, he has not got the number.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I can give it.

Mr. Speaker In that case, he should have given it.

Shri Raghuramaiah: In the statement itself the number of units in the civil sector is given.

Mr. Speaker: If it is given in the statement, it need not be given again.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The statement mentions the number of those factories which have already gone to work. I wanted to know the number of factories which have made the offer.

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is very difficult for me to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: But when I said that he could not do it, he said he could.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am sorry, I did not follow the question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the private sector is now being allowed to manufacture the very same items that were being manufactured by the public sector?

Shri Raghuramaiah: If he is referring to the compenents and various other things, the answer is 'Yes'.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि नमूने के रूप में जो हथियार बना कर दिए गए थे, बाद में जो हथियार बना कर दिए गए उस नमूने के मुताबिक नहीं पाए गये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कंट्रोल है, अगर नहीं पाए गए तो उन को देखा जाएगा।

Shri A. P. Jain: After taking into account the manufacturing capacity of the ordnance factories, has any plan been made as to what type of equipments should be handed over to the private sector for manufacture?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The Minister of Defence Production has stated that the ordnance factories are still continuing to manufacture things like clothing. If so, what attempts have been made to re-organise the productive capacity of the ordnance factories so that we can meet the present requirements of the emergency demands?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Actually, what the ordnance factories are now producing in the matter of clothes and general stores is not sufficient. Therefore, a lot of aid has to come from the civil sector for these items.

Unemployment

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*555. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed persons in the live register of all employment exchanges is gradually increasing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that various industrial concerns do not like to recruit employees through employment exchanges; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to see that recruitment is made through employment exchanges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) No. A number of industrial concerns in the public and private sectors are utilising the Employment service for their recruitment.

(c) The matter is pursued through the administrative Ministries in regard to public sector undertakings. Private establishments are persuaded through constant contacts to use the Employment Service.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the reply to part (a) of the question, may I know whether Government is aware of the fact that in West Bengal the number of literate unemployed, particularly highly qualified people, has also gone up and, if so, what steps Government is taking to see that these qualified persons get employment?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The number in the register of unemployed persons has gone up as a result of the increase in the employment exchanges from 212 at the end of 1958 to 342, excluding 20 university employment bureaus, by the end of December 1962. Secondly, there is an increasing awareness on the part of job-seekers to register at exchanges, as evidenced by the rising trend in registration year-wise. Thirdly, the increase in employment opportunities has not kept pace with the rate of growth of new entrants to the employment market.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has just now stated that the employers keep contact with the employment exchanges. If so, may I know whether there is any machinery to see that all the employers actually keep contact with the employment exchange? If not, what steps do Government contemplate to take against those employers who do not contact the employment exchanges?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, there is an enactment called the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, whenever advertisements are made, the material is supplied to the exchanges and constant contact is there between the exchanges and these undertakings. So far as private undertakings are concerned, it is true that there is no compulsion to utilise the employment exchange service for the purpose of recruitment. However, the information regarding the existing vacancies in these establishments is constantly being supplied to them and every attempt is made to fill the gap.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether special studies in selected employment exchanges in different parts of the country were carried out to find out some remedial measures? If so, what are these about these private concerns?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: A constant study is being made. The position is that persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience account for 68·8 per cent on the live register. A constant study is being made with regard to the employment possibility. That is all the answer that we can give.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the actual number of those unemployed who have secured Third Division and who are on the live register for more than one year?

Mr. Speaker: That would be difficult to answer.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether apart from the register maintained by the employment exchanges Government have any machinery for assessing the magnitude of unemployment prevailing in the country?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are constantly studying it. There is always a graph drawn with regard to the various categories.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if there has been any improvement in the percentage of placements to registration?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already given the percentage. Altogether there has been an improvement in every category.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिस तरीके से सरकार हर एक काम में मैजारिटी को मान्यता देती है तो क्या वह सर्विसेज में भी थर्ड डिवाजनर्स मान्यता देने को तैयार है?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mohammad Elias.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What percentage of recruitment in the public sector is made through the employment exchanges?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is a long list.

Mr. Speaker: He can give the percentage, if it is possible.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): That may be given; but I can assure the hon. Member that most of those requirements are being met through the employment exchanges.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether it is a fact that the employment exchange office is a showy registration or forwarding office and that the officers select the candidates according to their own choice and their qualifications and grades are not considered?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as that comment is concerned, I have already given the position in the public sector companies. In the private sector it is true that there is no compulsion; they can choose.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that selection is not made on merits but it is on other considerations.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May be, because there is no compulsion; I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Not in private sector alone but in all.

Shri Nanda: So far as the private sector is concerned, notification of vacancies is compulsory and the employers are therefore notifying their requirements to the exchanges, but there is no compulsion regarding the choice of the person for recruitment. In the public sector we have certainly got greater control and practically all the vacancies are reported and submissions are made. It will not be a usual thing to ignore those.

Mr. Speaker: The questoin was an imputation against the exchanges irrespective of the public or the private sector that when the recruitment is made it is not made on merits but on other considerations.

Shri Nanda: That is an aspersion not on the exchanges but on the persons who ultimately accept them. So far as the exchanges are concerned, there are precautions taken.

Mr. Speaker: But first the names are sent by the exchanges.

Shri Nanda: There is a machinery to see that selections are made for submission according to certain norms and principles. There are advisory committees to keep a watch on that so that there is no miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Speaker: The simple answer, I may be excused, could have been "No". That is all.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether, just to show a flow of employment, even people in un-skilled categories also employed through the Employment exchange are again discharged when sanction expires and fresh batches are employed when future vacancies arise ignoring their term? Even in public undertakings as in Bhilai Steel Plants, local people from Madhya Pradesh have not been given chance even in un-skilled categories and men are imported from outside.

Mr. Speaker: Individual concerns might not be taken up. The general question may be answered.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is a regular technique. They are given numbers. They are registered. There is an Advisory committee as the hon. Minister has referred to. There is nothing more.

Shri Priya Gupta: I want to know whether the Labour Minister will put a check on the employers who after employing them for 2 or 3 months again call for fresh batches and see that this practice is discontinued. It is an eye-wash; this is made to show that there is a flow of employment.

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion would be taken into consideration.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about Madhya Pradesh, Bhilai . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know if it is a fact that there is dearth of technical personnel in the public sector undertakings and in spite of that, there are so many persons who have registered their names 2 or 3 years back and they have not been called to be placed in those vacancies?

Shri Nanda: The answer is simple. The people who are offering themselves seeking jobs are not persons fit for the jobs which are to be filled.

Indian Military Personnel in Congo

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*556. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Military Personnel who died in U.N. action in Congo;

(b) the amount of compensation given to the families of those who died there;

(c) whether this will be borne by the U.N. or by India itself; and

(d) when the first batch of our Military personnel serving in U.N.O. is arriving as was promised by U.N.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 24 Indian Armed Forces personnel were killed in UN action in the CONGO. Besides 12 died due to other causes.

(b) Compensation in the sape of Special Family Pension, Family Gratuity and|or Children's Allowance is given to the dependents of the deceased. Two statements giving the amounts paid are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* L.T.-1027|63].

(c) According to the existing arrangements these benefits are paid by the Government of India under our rules in the first instance. Subsequently a claim is made on the United Nations for reimbursement; and

(d) The first batch comprising 225 persons arrived in Delhi by air in two filights on the 1st and 5th March, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: Some more have come.

Shri D. R. Chanan: Yes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कांगो से हमारा सब मिलेटरी पर्सोनल वापिस आ गया है या वहां कुछ बाकी भी है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Some of them have come. I will give the pro-

gramme of their arrival. The advance party, as I have already said, of 225 persons from the U.N. Indian Independent Brigade arrived in Delhi by air in two flights, one on 1st March 1963 and the other on 5th March, 1963. The second batch of 2279 persons from the Indian Independent Brigade group will arrive in Bombay by sea on 24th March, 1963.

Some Hon. Members: Will arrive?

Shri D. R. Chavan: They have already arrived. The third batch of 2082 persons from the Indian Independent Brigade group and 60 persons from the Un-brigaded units will arrive in Bombay on 31st March, 1963. The fourth batch of 18 persons from the Indian Independent Brigade group and 459 from the Un-brigaded units will arrive in Bombay on 19th April, 1963.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो लोग आए हैं उन की सीन्यारिटी के लिए क्या क्राइटेरियन रहेगा, किस तरीके से यह सीनियर माने जायेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the statement it has been stated that while Mr. Salaria's father has been given Rs. 120 per month as pension, the children of Mr. Mahavir Thapa and his wife are given only Rs. 24. What is the reason of the differentiation? May I know whether the reason for differentiation is that Mr. Salaria's relations could bring greater pressure?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): It depends on the kind of allowance that is given. The allowance given to children is different from the allowance given to the father.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The wife is getting Rs. 24; the wife and children including....

Mr. Speaker: She is now arguing. If she wants to put some particular questions about particular individuals, then she can just write to the Minister or see him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find from the statement that quite a number of persons died of heart failure. May I know if they already had this predisposition to heart trouble before they left, or there was something in the Congo climate which led to their suffering from that?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not think that it can be attributed to any particular climate. Offhand, it is difficult to say whether they had any case history before.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the total amount of expenditure involved in sending out troops to the Congo and the amount of damage suffered by India in the shape of equipment, craft and other military articles?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I would like to have notice.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member had her chance already.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is a very important question, and the answer is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that I shall not be able to allow her to ask more than one supplementary question. Therefore, she need not stand up again.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The answer has not been clear.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the UN Secretary-General to the effect that active involvement by the UN troops in the Congo had concluded but this does not indicate immediate disengagement and if so, whether it is a fact that the UN Secretary-

General has asked us to allow a part of our troops to remain in the Congo?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Yes....

Mr. Speaker: The only portion that has to be answered is contained in the last few words of the question.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I may mention the number of persons....

Shri Hem Barua: What about the other words?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the UN Secretary-General has asked us to leave some of our forces there still.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I may say that after all the troops mentioned by my colleague return, what will be left over will be those belonging to the military hospitals, the signals and the supply units. The rest have all come back or will be coming back.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that I prefaced my quetion in that manner because I wanted a much better answer? Specifically, have we told the UN Secretary-General in view of his statement, that because of pressing demands in this country and also because, as he has said, active involvement by the UN troops in the Congo has concluded, we want our troops back, the whole lot of them back because of pressing demands in this country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not understand this question in spite of the force with which the hon. Member has put it. We have been in correspondence with the Secretary-General for a long time and they agreed to allow our troops to come back, and we have got them back except, as has just been stated, some supply, hospital and signals units.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो भारतीय सैनिक कर्मचारी वापस आये हैं उनको वापस बुलाया गया है या चूंकि वहां पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का काम पूरा हो चुका है, इस लिए इन को वापस भेज दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में अभी तक बहुत कुछ कहा गया है ।

नेशनल वालंटियर फोर्स

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*५५७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिद्धांती :
श्री हेडा :
श्री मि० सू० मूर्ति :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २१ जनवरी, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल वालंटियर फोर्स की जो नई योजना विचाराधीन थी, उस को अन्तिम रूप देने और शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उस के बारे में कब तक निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती ह ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख) नेशनल वालंटियर राईफल्ज की विरचना का प्रश्न अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

चूंकि कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं का सावधानी से निरीक्षण करना आवश्यक है, अन्तिम निर्णय में कुछ अधिक समय लाने की संभावना है ।

[(a) and (b). Government are still considering the question of the formation of the National Volunteer Rifles.

As there are some important aspects to be examined very carefully, a final decision is likely to take some more time.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में "सम इम्पोर्टेन्ट एस्पेक्ट्स" का उल्लेख किया है । क्या वह उन महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर कुछ प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The important aspects are as follows: the need to avoid a proliferation of schemes, the repercussions of the National Volunteer Rifles on the recruitment to the Territorial Army, and the feasibility of achieving the aims of the National Volunteer Rifles with the Home Guards Scheme and the availability of training resources and equipment with the Army.

Shri Tyagi: How long will it take for Government to make up their mind with regard to this important question?

Mr. Speaker: This supplementary question has not been authorised.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I say that some of the important aspects are being carefully examined.

Shri Tyagi: For how long will they be examined?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): It is difficult to give any exact point of time....

Mr. Speaker: I may just point out that I have not allowed Shri Tyagi to put the supplementary question, but I find that the hon. Ministers go on answering it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस प्रश्न के दूसरे खंड का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि यह फोर्स संकट काल के कारण बनाई जा रही है, तो फिर इस के बारे में देर से देर कब तक निर्णय हो जायगा ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is contemplated in view of the emergency. It is being considered at a very high level and as quickly as possible a decision will be taken.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend has half-covered my question. I want to know what is the hitch in coming to a final conclusion. What is the main question receiving consideration?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As has already been stated by my hon. colleague, we have to take into account the possibility of achieving the same object with the Home Guards; then we have to examine the repercussions on the Territorial Army; then we have to consider the availability of training facilities and various other factors.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since in the last six months of emergency, Government could not decide about this matter, may I know whether they have finally decided to drop the scheme?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, it is better.

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is a matter we are going into in consultation with the Home Ministry. It is not as though training has been stopped. It is a question whether we should have one more scheme. That is being examined.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने जो यह योजना बनाई है, इस के मातहत रिक्रूटमेंट के लिए कम से कम और ज्यादा क्या एज-लिमिट रखी गई है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, all these things—age of recruitment and so on—are part of it, and one has to see that there is no overlapping.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether the village volunteer force formed under the orders of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation will be given military training or their services will be utilised only for civil defence purposes?

Mr. Speaker: That would be for that Ministry to say. Would the hon. Minister like to answer it? No.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि संकट कालीन स्थिति से पहले भारतवर्ष की सेना कितनी थी, अब तक कितनी और भर्ती की जा चुकी है और आगे कितनी और भर्ती की जायगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस समय नहीं पूछा जा सकता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जब लोक सहायक सेना की योजना पहले से मौजूद है और टेरिटोरियल आर्मी भी पहले से मौजूद है, तो फिर कौनसे विशेष कारण थे, जिन के आधार पर इस नैशनल वालन्टीयर फोर्स को स्थापित किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The aim of Government is to impart military training to as many people as possible. Therefore, from time to time Government examine whether it is sufficient or whether we should train more people under different schemes.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether the national volunteer force is to be raised in the form of irregular troops? Will it be under the command of military officers or will it be only a volunteer force in the sense that it will be doing more or less the kind of work that the Bharat Sewak Samaj is doing, that is to say, whether the military aspect will be there or there will be only non-military aspect?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Obviously, it is meant for military training with military emphasis. But as the scheme has not yet been finalised, it would be difficult for me to answer that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is it proposed to exclude womenfolk from the scope of the national volunteer force from the beginning?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The whole scheme is under contemplation.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Have we attained self-sufficiency in production of rifles for distribution to this volunteer force?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Press Council

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*560. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Berwa Kotah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the constitution of the Press Council; and

(b) whether the working journalists have revised their earlier decision not to join the Press Consultative Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The question of the constitution of the Press Council was referred to the Press Consultative Committee for advice. The Committee set up a Sub-Committee of its members to examine the Press Council Bill, 1956, as passed by the Rajya Sabha and to make suitable recommendations with regard to modifications which may be considered necessary of the provisions of the Bill. The Sub-Committee has submitted its report which is due to be considered by the Press Consultative Committee at its next meeting to be held in New Delhi on the 9th April, 1963.

(b) They promised co-operation with the Government without specifically mentioning about their attitude towards the Press Consultative Committee.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Did the Government examine the difficulties experienced by the working journalists, and may I know if they have

suggested any new scheme so that they might join this Consultative Committee?

Shri Sham Nath: As far as the Press Consultative Committee is concerned, they were offered a few seats, but they did not agree to join, and then they passed a resolution in February last expressing their concern at the Government not having formed the Press Council. They have however said that they would co-operate in all other things, but as regards the Press Consultative Committee, they are not prepared to joins it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will this Press Council go into the problems of monopoly control by industrialists, and also the influence on the editors of the proprietors?

Shri Sham Nath: The Press Commission which examined this question had recommended the formation of a Press Council, and the objects which they had set out for the Press Council included this particular purpose also.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या सरकार को कुछ मालूम है कि इन्होंने सम्मिलित होने के अपने निश्चय को क्यों बदल लिया ?

Shri Sham Nath: I have not said that they have changed their attitude. They have said they would co-operate with the Government in all other things, but as regards the Press Consultative Committee, they are not prepared to joinit.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : प्रेस कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की सब-कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

Shri Sham Nath: The sub-Committee has very minutely considered the last Press Council Bill, and have suggested ten or twelve amendments of a major and a few of minor nature.

Shri Ranga: Will Government consider the possibility of constituting a tripartite conference in order to get over this particular difficulty, just as they have done in regard to other industries, so that they can harmonise the relations between the management and the employees?

Shri Sham Nath: At present we are considering the question of the formation of the Press Council, and I think if it is formed, it will serve the purpose.

Shri Ranga: It has not been formed for a long time.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: What is the nature of the representation to the different interests in the Press Council?

Shri Sham Nath: It has not been finally decided. When the revised Press Council Bill comes here, the Members can express their opinion. The last Press Council Bill was considered in the Rajya Sabha, and it was to come here. This time it would necessarily come here.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में हैं कि अब इस बारे में कोई देरी नहीं की जाएगी और जल्दी से जल्दी इस विधेयक को संसद के सामने पेश कर दिया जाएगा ?

श्री शाम नाथ : मैं ने अभी कहा है कि नौ अप्रैल को जो प्रेस कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है, उस में सब-कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर गौर किया जाएगा और उस के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी बिल को पार्लियामेंट में लाने की कोशिश की जाएगी ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What were the reasons advanced by the working journalists for not joining this Press Consultative Committee? Have they been examined by the Government?

Shri Sham Nath: The main objection of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists was that a body like this Consultative Committee was a relic of imperialism and that it did not serve the purpose. Therefore, they said they would not join this Committee.

Public Sector Projects

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*561. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Heda: / Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the working of public sector projects;

(b) if so, the main findings of the survey; and

(c) the extent of the realisation of the Third Five Year Plan expectations from these projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) A study of the financial performance of Central Government industrial and mining companies based on their annual financial accounts for the year 1961-62 is in hand in the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The main findings including the extent of the realisation of the Third Plan expectations from these projects could be indicated only on the finalisation of the study.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know at what level this finalisation is taking place and whether only the Members of the Planning Commission are associated with it, or persons outside who know this subject have also been taken?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: A cell or wing of the Planning Commission is examining this. The scope of it is —perhaps it will be wide enough— (a) resources of the companies available for the national account; (b) rate of return on capital employed. In (a) a list of 31 Central Government companies is included, and the other companies are also there. The studies are being made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Chairman or the Managing Director of these companies are also being accosiated with this to arrive at some conclusion?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): It is a question of the records of these companies, and it is a matter of getting figures from their books. It is not a question of any consultation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Have certain foreign study teams expressed concern at the management of the public sector industries and, if so, will their objections also be included in the terms of reference to the committee?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Not that we are aware of.

Shri Morarka: Does the Planning Commission still expect to get financial resources to the extent of Rs. 400 crores from the public sector undertakings or have the expectation been revised in view of the performance of the last two years?

Shri Nanda: After we have the studies made, we shall have to look at it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question of resources would be linked with the price policy of the public sector enterprises. May I know whether the price policy has already been settled and what is its effect during the last two years?

Shri Nanda: The price policy in public sector undertakings is under examination.

Shri Ranga: Will the Government place on the Table of the House at an early date a statement on the action that they are taking on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and of the Estimates Committee in regard to public sector establishments?

Shri Nanda: Naturally; we are bound to give the information and provide the answers.

Shri Ranga: But you have taken a long time.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: How long will the examination take and will a copy of the report be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Nanda: We expect that by the end of April this will be in the hands of the Commission and then it will take sometime afterwards to examine it.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What has been the actual shortfall in to production and consequent shortfall in financial contribution during the first two years of the Third Plan?

Shri Nanda: This does not arise out of this question.

Emergency Production Committees

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*562. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** / **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Emergency Production Committees have been set up in terms of the Labour Minister's broadcast to the nation on 20th January, 1963;

(b) the basis on which composition of such Committees is decided;

(c) whether the private sector employers and trade unions have been consulted in the matter; and

(d) how these Committees will differ from the Joint Management Councils?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) 336 at the Enterprise level so far. Others are in the process of formation.

(b) These Committees are *ad hoc* bodies set up in a manner so as not to create conflict with other bodies at the Enterprise Level.

(c) Important Industrialists and Trade Union Leaders have been consulted.

(d) Emergency Production Committees are concerned with such specific matters as production, productivity, reduction of costs, Reduction of Absenteeism, Maintenance of Plant and Equipment, utilisation of idle capacity, working of extra shifts, extra hours or work on Sundays and Holidays. Joint Management Councils are consulted by managements in regard to general administration of Standing Orders and related matters and are intended to be responsible for administration of welfare and safety measures and operation of vocational training Schemes, etc. The Joint Management Councils have the right to receive information about several matters also.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether these committees are to be formed at the State and the Central levels or they would be formed in individual units also?

Shri R. K. Malviya: They are being formed in the enterprise level also.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Since the Labour Minister made a broadcast, have any committees been formed in the States or in the factories?

Shri R. K. Malviya: They have been formed and they are being formed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could the Minister say, on the basis of the working in the past few months, whether it has been a contributory factor in increasing production?

Shri R. K. Malviya: It has contributed to increase in production.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that during the Second Plan period and during the pre-emergency period of the Third Plan, production in the public sector in certain fields such as coal mining, fell far short of the target as compared to the private sector where it exceeded the target and, if so, have these committees taken up this problem also, and with what results? During the emergency period has the public sector shown any increase in production?

Shri Nanda: This is not at all a relevant question. The emergency production committees will be in units, both in the public and the private sector, and this is in pursuance of an understanding reached between employers and workers' organisations that production should be increased to the maximum extent and it is only very recently that these committees have been formed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I seek your guidance? The emergency production committees cannot step up production, what is the use of these committees then?

Mr. Speaker: They have only been recently organised now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is nearly five months now. Are there any signs of increase at all?

Shri Nanda: They were formed only a month or two ago. It is not more than that.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister stated that the production committees also try to create a good atmosphere to increase production. May I know whether any steps have been taken by these production committees in those factories where the employers are suppressing the trade union movement taking advantage of the emergency situation?

Shri Nanda: Where the conditions are more favourable, there the emergency production committees are being set up in the first instance. It was after the emergency that this programme was taken up.

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Deputy Minister said that these committees will also go into the consequences as a result of bad machines, absenteeism, and all these things. These are the main terms and conditions which come under the purview of the Joint management councils. In view of the fact that the scheme of the National Productivity Councils operates there, what is the meaning of creating these emergency production committees, and what is the inter-relation among these three bodies?

Shri Nanda: The Joint Management Councils are only in 50 undertakings in the whole country. We want to have Emergency Production Committees everywhere as far as possible.

Shri K. N. Pande: As the hon. Minister has stated that the trade union workers and trade union organisations have also been consulted, I want to know whether they have been associated in the committees, and if not, how does the Minister think that they will get the full co-operation of the workers?

Shri R. K. Malviya: They are called in for consultation both employers and workers.

Rifle Training to N.C.C. Cadets

*563. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received numerous complaints from the States that the Rifle training to N.C.C. Cadets is seriously handicapped because sufficient number of rifles for training are not available; and

(b) the action Government are taking to enable rifle training to be given to all the N.C.C. Cadets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

With the sudden expansion of the N.C.C. in colleges/universities from a total strength of 4 lakhs to 8 lakhs by July 1963, the number of Drill Purpose Blank Firing (DPBF) Rifles held by the organisation would not be adequate to carry out the entire training programme. As it is not possible to give the N.C.C. more D.P.B.F. rifles the following measures are being

taken to ensure that the training does not suffer:—

(i) These DPBF rifles are being equitably distributed among the States in the ratio of 1 for 10 cadets. These would serve for imparting instruction in weapon training and field craft.

(ii) Arrangements are being made to procure indigenously 2·5 lakh dummy rifles, which would be similar to real rifles in weight and balance and are considered suitable for imparting instruction in drill and aiming practice.

(iii) A number of short ranges are being constructed in various college and university compounds.

(iv) The training programme or various subjects like drill, field craft, map reading, weapon training, etc. will be staggered so that with the same number of rifles a larger number of cadets could be trained.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: With reference to the first paragraph of this statement, may I know whether it is a fact that a shortage of rifles was being experienced even before the number of cadets was increased due to the emergency?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government had offered to manufacture as many rifles as possible if permission is granted, and if so, what is the Government's reaction to that?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Government are trying to see that all the requirements are met and this particular request from the Punjab Government is also to be considered in the general context of the overall requirements and whether this can be met with the existing resources or by imports.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Though there is no difficulty regarding the rifles in regard to the present strength of the NCC, is it not a fact that difficulties are being experienced when, due to the emergency, the schemes ar being prepared to increase the strength in the different units?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The paper which has been laid on the Table of the House contains that information.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What did he say?

Mr. Speaker: The paper that has been laid on the Table contains that information.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अब तक कितनी स्टेट्स के अन्दर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में राइफलें नहीं पहुंची हैं ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The shortage is an overall one.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उन सब को सेना में प्रविष्ट किया जायेगा या उन की अपनी इच्छा पर उन को छोड़ दिया जायेगा?

Mr. Speaker: The number of students that are receiving this training.

Shri Raghuramaiah: It has been made clear in the statement.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमें हिन्दी में उत्तर दे दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर जो बयान रखा गया है, उस में सब कुछ लिखा हुआ है, आप उसे पढ़ लें ।

Tibetan Refugees

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*564. **Shrimati Savirti Nigam:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been an onrush of

Tibetans into India as refugees from across the borders; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Government of India towards this question?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There has been a minor influx of Tibetan Refugees into India recently.

(b) The Government of India do not encourage the entry of refugees.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that about 2000 Tibetan refugees were brought to Delhi before making any proper arrangement for their stay here?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir; Tibetan refugees were not brought to Delhi. Some refugees found their way to Delhi, but they have been sent on to other centres.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what arrangements have been made for the schooling of their children? I want to know whether they have been admitted into proper schools or not.

Shri Dinesh Singh: There are some special schools being run for them, and quite a number of them have been provided with schooling facilities. I am not able to say exactly how many have been provided and how many are left out.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether the hon. Minister could give us an idea of the size of the influx of Tibetan refugees and action taken against possible infiltration of Chinese spies in the guise of Tibetan refugees?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Necessary screening is done, and we take precaution against that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of these refugees have come to us *via* Sikkim and Bhutan and by other routes? Has the Government got any break-up of these?

Shri Dinesh Singh: These refugees have not largely come through Sikkim and Bhutan the refugees who came there are largely there. Some refugees have also come from Nepal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जबकि दलाई लामा ने कन्स्टिट्यूशन डिक्लेयर कर दिया है और उन की इंडेपेन्डेंट स्टेट बन गई है तो सरकार उन को स्वतन्त्र नागरिक बनने के वहां क्यों नहीं भेजती ? या कि सरकार उन्हें यहीं बसाना चाहती है ? इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of policy.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to allegations made in the Kashmir Assembly very recently to the effect that the Chinese have planted spies among the Tibetan refugees in that State; if so, may I know what specific steps the Government have taken to apprehend the Chinese spies in these forward areas of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, Sir, they are being screened all the time. There is a committee which goes into the question of their investigation.

Mr. Speaker: That is about those who come afresh; what about those who are already there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Their cases are being looked after by the Intelligence Branch we have.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamah: Are there any reasons to apprehend or believe that during the massive Chinese invasion of NEFA and Ladakh a number of Tibetans came along with the Chinese armies and have since then stayed on as refugees in those areas?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Is the hon. Member referring to army personnel or to civilians?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tibetan civilians who came along with the Chinese armies and have stayed behind as refugees--really they are Chinese agents?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Since the Chinese aggression some refugees have come in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered my question. During the invasion, along with the Chinese forces some civilians came.

Mr. Speaker: He says that some civilians came along with the Chinese forces and they have stayed behind as refugees in the areas that have been vacated by the Chinese.

Shri Hem Barua: There was an allegation made in the Kashmir Assembly.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I cannot say off-hand. But I do not think there had been any refugees who came and stayed behind.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will he answer the question later on?

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly look into those discussions that have taken place in the Kashmir Assembly.

Bombs Lost in Suratgarh Area

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*565. { **Shri P. L. Barupal:**
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some bombs were lost by some military personnel in Suratgarh area of Rajasthan some time back;

(b) if so, the type of those bombs; and

(c) if not, the type of the bomb reported to have exploded and caused the death of three persons on the 7th January last?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). A statement containing the information available is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

On the 7th January, 1963 an explosion took place near Suratgarh Town at about 0830 hours resulting in the death of three persons. According to the report of the civil Police, fragments of a 2" mortar were recovered from the site of the accident. Preliminary investigations have indicated that the explosion may have been of a 'blind' bomb which remained undetected at the conclusion of field firing by State Forces Units sometimes in 1951. Further investigation is progressing.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मेरा प्रश्न तो हिन्दी में था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभा पटल पर एक बयान रख दिया गया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रश्न हिन्दी में पूछा जाय उस का उत्तर तो हिन्दी में ही देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं ने यह कहा हुआ है कि जब हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जाय कि सभा पटल पर एक बयान रखा जाता है तो उस को अंग्रेजी की जरूरत नहीं है उसी तरह से अगर यह कहा जाय कि "ए स्टेटमेंट इज लेड आन दि टेबल" तो उस को हिन्दी करने की भी जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मृतकों को कोई मुआवजा देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है? यह बात इस में नहीं है।

Shri D. R. Chavan: The question of compensation will be considered in consultation with the revenue authrities after the receipt of the report of the investigation.

Mr. Speaker: If he can answer it in Hindi, it would be better.

श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण : कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल विचाराधीन है और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से रिपोर्ट आने पर रेवेन्यू आथारिटीज से उसके बारे में बात चीत की जायगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table of the House says:

> "Preliminary investigations have indicated that the explosion may have been of a 'blind' bomb which remained undetected at the conclusion of field firing by State Force Units sometime in 1951."

May I know what exactly is a blind bomb? There are talks of clean bomb, safe bomb and all that. But what is a blind bomb?

Mr. Speaker: A bomb which does not open its eyes at that time; a bomb which does not explode at that time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then it is a mute bomb, not a blind bomb. When a bomb cannot see, how can it be blind? What is the answer? Let us have the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister want to say anything?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Some years ago there was a rifle range practice when three mortars failed to explode. Subsequently, after many years, in spite of the warning, obviously, there was some interference and they exploded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The word "blind' is a misnomer.

Mr. Speaker: But if the word is ordinarily used like that, we should accept it.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What steps have the Government taken against the officer concerned for his carelessness?

Mr. Speaker: How does he presume that the officer was careless?

परिवहन विमान

*५६६. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ सरकार युद्ध काल में सैनिक सामान के परिवहन के लिए विशेष प्रकार के विमान खरीदने के लिए राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में से धन व्यय करने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने विमान खरीदे जायेंगे तथा उस की कुल लागत क्या होगी ; और

(ग) इस धनराशि का भुगतान किस रूप में किया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां। निर्णय किया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में से २७ करोड रुपया परिवहन विमानों सहित फौजी साज-सामान खरीदने में व्यय किया जाए।

(ख) सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) खरीद साधारण तरीके से की जाएगी, और अदायगी डिफेन्स सार्वेसिज एस्टीमेट्स से । इन कार्यों के लिए राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष से नियत की गई राशियां, डिफेन्स सर्विसिज एस्टीमेट्स में, प्राप्तियों के तौर पर जमा की जाएंगी ।

[(a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to spend about Rs. 27 crores from the National Defence Fund to purchase military equipment including aeroplanes for transport.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) Purchase will be made in the normal manner and paid for from the Defence Services Estimates. Funds earmarked from the National Defence Fund for such purchases would be credited to the Defence Services Estimates as receipts.]

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किन्हीं देशों से इस के लिए टैंडर मंगाने के लिए बात चीत की गयी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : किस बात के टैंडर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ माननीय सदस्य अपने सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल लिख कर लाते हैं उस लिए बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। सप्लीमेंटरी लिखा हुआ नहीं होना चाहिये। जब जवाब दिया जाए उस वक्त सप्लीमेंटरी आना चाहिये। अगर लिखा हुआ होता है तो उस का सम्बन्ध जवाब से नहीं होता क्योंकि वह पहले ही लिख लिया गया है।

श्री कछवाय : क्या किन्हीं देशों से टैंडर मांगे गए हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : किस चीज के टैंडर ?

श्री कछवाय : हवाई जहाज खरीदने के टैंडर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जवाब दिया गया कि कुछ हवाई जहाज खरीदे जाएंगे। सवाल यह है कि उन को खरीदने के लिए क्या टैंडर मांगे गए हैं या सारी बात चीत हो रही है।

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Military equipment of this type is generally bought according to the operational needs.

श्री कछवाय : इस के लिए किसी विशेष कम्पनी से बातचीत हुई है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Naturally, when we buy a thing, we talk to the people concerned.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether any directive has been issued to the Chief Ministers regarding spending this money collected for the National Defence Fund and whether the public will know the accounts as to how this money has been spent by the Chief Ministers?

Mr. Speaker: The Chief Ministers have not to spend this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; this money is spent at the Headquarters and not by the Chief Ministers.

Shri Vishram Prasad: I mean the money which has been realised in the States.

Mr. Speaker: That has to be put in the Central account; it is not that Chief Ministers would spend it. Hon. Members should first realise and appreciate the question before asking a supplementary because sometimes it does not look very nice when the question is not well thought out. Shrimati Mukerjee.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know why the Avro-748 which has now been manufactured at the Air Force Depot in Kanpur and which the hon. Minister of Defence Production assured us had reached the required performance standards cannot be manufactured in sufficient quantities to meet the military transport requirements of the country today?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not know how it arises out of this.

Mr. Speaker: Can Avro serve this purpose also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Avro is being manufactured according to the schedule and capacity available.

"Friendship March" to Peking

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*567. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any group of persons have proceeded to Peking in a "friendship march" from India;

(b) if so, the composition of the group (names and nationalities) and their programme;

(c) whether Government have granted any passports to them; and

(d) whether the group enjoys any official patronage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the composition of the group as well as their programme is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name	Nationality
1. Shri Shankar Rao Deo	Indian
2. Smt. Janki Tscharnell	Indian
3. Shri Tripurari Sharan	Indian
4. Miss Tara Bhagwat	Indian
5. Shri S. R. Subramanium	Indian
6. Shri U. M. Chandra Sekhar	Indian
7. Shri Jawaharlal Jain	Indian
8. Mr. Max Maxwell	British
9. Rev. Michael Scott	British
10. Mr. Edward Lazar	American
11. Mr. Albert Bingelow	American
12. Bhikshu N. Shugei	Japanese
13. Mr. G. Tscharnell	Austrian

The group started from Delhi on the 1st of March, 1963 for Peking. The entire four thousand mile journey to Peking is proposed to be covered on foot. The route which the party plans to take lies through Eastern India, parts of East Pakistan and Burma. The group is expected to reach Peking some time in September 1964 as the journey is estimated to take a year and a half to complete.

(c) Indian memebrs of the group have been granted passports by the Government of India.

(d) No, Sir.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What has been the reaction of the Pakistan Government regarding this team? Are they going to welcome this team or not?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not heard anything from the Pakistan Government.

Mr. Speaker: There was a news item in the newspapers that Pakistan did not agree to their passing through its territory. She is referring to that.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not heard anything.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any communication has been sent to the Indian Government saying that the Chinese Government has made a protest to the Pakistan Government and has also declared that it will be considered an unfriendly act if the Pakistan Government helped them or welcomed them.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Indian Government has not communicated with any other Government on this subject. In so far as we are concerned we have given them passports and such facilities as they required and it is for them to approach directly other Governments. Presumably they are doing so.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता कि क्या चीन सरकार ने भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र भेजा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया कि हमारी और चीन सरकार की इस बारे में कोई बातों किताबत नहीं हुई है।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो शान्ति यात्रा दल भारत से रवाना हुआ है इसने अपनी यात्रा आरम्भ करने से पहले क्या भारत सरकार से भी कोई परामर्श किया था ? यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार की इस यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हां, उससे हमारी कुछ बातें हुई थीं और हमने उनसे कहा कि जहां तक हम उनकी सहायता कर सकते हैं कर देंगे, पर हमें मालूम नहीं कि इस का लाभ कुछ होगा या नहीं, यह आप समझें । हमने उनको यह सलाह भी दी थी कि जो और देश हैं, जैसे चीन, पाकिस्तान और बर्मा, उनसे भी वे इजाजत ले लें ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table says that the group is expected to reach Peking some time in September 1964, as the journey is estimated to take a year and a half to complete. May I know whether during the discussions that the hon. Prime Minister had with this group it was sought to be impressed upon this Padyatri group that the India-China situation may be transformed beyond recognition during the next year and a half and, if so, that the purpose of the mission will not be fulfilled but frustrated?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This fact was brought to their notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was their reaction? No reaction?

Mr. Speaker: The reaction is known that they have marched.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did they pay no heed to the Government's advice?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi—

Shri Tyagi: Before allowing this mission to proceed, have the Government ascertained as to what is their motive or objective and what are the conditions which this Mission expects the Chinese Government to agree to? Are there any terms which have been approved by the Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, there is no question of their discussing any terms with the Chinese Government. They merely wanted to create an atmosphere.

Mr. Speaker: The question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जाली पासपोर्ट

*५५८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मंत्री १६ नवम्बर १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २५३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'जाली ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट' रखने वालों के मामले की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की उपपत्तियां क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है?

उप विदेश मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) (क) जी नहीं । जांच अभी चल रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Chief Ministers' Visit to Forward Areas

*559. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the visits of the non-essential VIPs to the forward areas are not favoured by the Defence authorities;

(b) if so, whether the State Chief Ministers come in the category of such non-essential VIPs; and

(c) the action taken to stop their visits to the forward areas along the India-China boundary?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir. As a general rule, visits of VIPs to forward areas for non-essential purposes are not favoured by the Government.

(b) No Sir. It is not possible to categorise VIPs, including the Chief Ministers of States, as essential or non-essential VIPs. Each visit is to be examined on its own merits in the light of the general policy that non-essential visits should be restricted.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b) above, no action is considered necessary.

Dakotas from Canada

*568. **Shri Brij Raj Singh**
Shri Berwa Kotah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RCAF is giving two 'Dakota' and five 'Otter' transport planes to the I.A.F.; and

(b) if so, the full details of the arrangements?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, the Canadian Government has agreed to give two Dakota and five Otter transport planes. This is in addition to six Dakota planes given to us in November 1962.

(b) The Canadian Government have intimated that to the extent that India has requested or may, in future, request military items which are surplus to present Canadian requirement, they can be supplied on a grant basis. The transportation charges and other expenses incurred in transporting the stores and equipment from Canada to India will be borne by us.

Production of Jet Aircrafts

*569. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Egyptian team of jet aircraft production visited Bangalore recently to discuss with Indian experts the possibility of joint production of supersonic fighter aircraft; and

(b) if so, what was the result of the discussions?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. A U.A.R. team has been here to explore the possibility of mutual cooperation in the field of development and production of certain Defence equipment.

(b) The discussions are still in progress.

Launching of Sounding Rockets

*570. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) when the first Sounding Rockets are likely to be launched in the Rocket Launching Centre in Kerala; and

(b) what exact purpose these rockets will serve?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Present indications are that it should be possible to fire the first sounding rocket from Thumba (Kerala) in the later half of this year.

(b) Sounding rockets provide a very useful tool for the experimental study of a wide range of atmospheric phenomena and, indeed, the only means of making direct measurements at levels between 30 and 200 kilometers, i.e., above the ceiling of balloons and below the operational altitude of satellites. These rockets would be specially useful for the investigation of the earth's magnetic field the ionosphere and the so called equatorial electro-jet. Thumba lies very near the geomagnetic equator.

Ex-Servicemen

*571. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those ex-servicemen who were in receipt of pension of Rs. 15 per month continued to get their pension even after their employment as civilians in Defence establishments;

(b) whether this amount of pension is now being deducted from their salaries;

(c) whether All India Defence Employees' Federation has made an appeal to the Ministry of Defence; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). In the case of ex-servicemen drawing a pension not exceeding Rs. 15/- p.m., the pension is not taken into account on fixation of pay on re-employment in a civilian capacity. In the case of ex-servicemen drawing a pension exceeding Rs. 15/- p.m. and whose pay on re-employment as civilians was fixed before 24th May 1962, the pension was taken into account in full for fixation of pay on re-employment under the existing orders which laid down that pay in the new post together with the pension should not exceed the last pay drawn. In regard to such cases of fixation of pay after 24th May 1962 where the pension exceeds Rs. 15/- p.m., the competent authority may at his discretion take into account the whole of the pension or ignore a portion of it into Rs. 15/- under the revised orders now in force.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is under the consideration of the Government.

Indian P.O.Ws. in China

*572. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International and Indian Red Cross Societies have failed to get Chinese Government's permission to visit Indian Prisoners of War held in China;

(b) whether the Chinese Government's refusal is in contravention of the Geneva Convention on War Prisoners; and

(c) if so the steps contemplated by Government to seek redress?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In reply to a request of the Indian Red Cross made through the Chinese Red Cross, the latter have stated that no reply has been received from the authorities concerned. To a request made by the President of the International Red Cross Committee, the Chinese Government have replied that as direct contact is at present continuing between the Chinese Red Cross Society and the Indian Red Cross and as questions concerning the captured Indian military personnel should be handled directly by the Chinese and Indian sides, it is not necessary for him to ask his Committe to go to the trouble of giving assistance. This action of the Chinese Government virtually amounts to refusal to grant permission and such refusal is in contravention of the Geneva Convention relating to the Prisoners of War.

(c) The Indian Red Cross Society and the International Red Cross Committee are continuing their efforts to obtain permission to visit the prisoners.

Amendments to Industrial Disputes Act

*573. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some years ago the Central Labour Advisory Board had recommended certain important amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act and Government had undertaken to bring in a comprehensive legislation on the basis of those recommendations; and

(b) if so, when the proposed legislative measure will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Certain amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 had been recommended from time to time by the Indian Labour Conferences, the Standing Labour Committees and the Committee of the Standing Labour Committee. An amending Bill will be introduced as soon as possible.

Indian Mission for U.S.A. and U.K.

*574. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Mission headed by a Cabinet Minister is scheduled to visit Britain and the United States to negotiate long term defence assistance from these countries; and

(b) if so whether exploratory talks and preliminary negotiations have already been held or will be held before the departure of the Mission?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A mission is proposed to be sent to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, to follow up the talks we have been having with various missions from these two countries, in regard to procurement of defence stores.

C.O.D., Dehli Cantt.

*575. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 42 boxes containing bearings were stolen from No. 2 sub-Depot, C.O.D., Delhi Cantonment;

(b) whether the theft came to light on the 21st February, 1963;

(c) whether 7 boxes were stolen in March, 1962;

(d) action taken by Government; and

(e) whether checking of all other items has been ordered?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A suspected case of theft of 52 packages of ball bearings was discovered in COD, Delhi Cantonment on 21-2-1963.

(c) Ball bearings from 6 packages were found missing in March 1962.

(d) The case of loss of ball bearings discovered in March 1962 is under investigation by the Delhi Police, CID, Crime Branch. The suspected case of theft discovered on 21-2-1963 has been entrusted to the Special Police Establishment for investigation.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Palana Lignite Open Cast Mining Project

1082. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been earmarked to be made available to the Rajasthan Government in the present Plan period to be utilised in Palana Lignite Open Cast Mining Project;

(b) if so, the amount already made available in the first and second years of the Third Five Year Plan and the amounts proposed to be granted from year to year for the said project upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the total outlay involved on this project on the basis of the scheme prepared by the State Government.

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Against the provision of Rs. 245 lakhs in the State's Third Plan, the expenditure in the first two years will be about Rs. 14 lakhs on account of further prospecting with a view to proving additional reserves of lignite preparation of surface plans, building up an organisation and other preliminaries. Provision suggested for 1963-64 is Rs. 8 lakhs.

(c) The present estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 4 crores.

Adult Education Centre at Palana (Rajasthan)

1083. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred per annum on Adult Education Centre at Palana (Rajasthan) from 24th September, 1959 to 31st March, 1962:

(i) Non-recurring,

(ii) Recurring on the pay of the staff,

(iii) Recurring on other items, if any;

(b) the number of colliery workers to whom Adult Education has been imparted by the Adult Education Instructor;

(c) whether any complaint was received by Government from labour for misapropriation of funds against the staff of the Centre; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri (Shri R. K. Malviya: (a)

	1959-60 Rs.	1960-61 Rs.	1961-62 Rs.
(i)	865	415	..
(ii)	716	1,662	2,002,49
(iii)	..	295	1,465

(b) 70 workers atended the literacy class at the Adult Education Centre of whom 30 workers have been declared to be literate.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter was enquired into and no case of misappropriation was found.

Indian Immigrants to Philippines

1084. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: / Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Philippines Government have lifted the ban on the entry of Indian immigrants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the provisions of the Philippine Immigration Law Indian citizens may be permitted to immigrate to the Philippines provided reciprocal privileges are extended to citizens of the Philippines for immigration to India. The quota for immigrants from India shall not exceed 50 for any calendar year.

Settlement of Tibetan Refugees in Orissa

1085 { **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** / **Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under a Central Government Scheme a large number of refugees from Tibet are going to be settled in Orissa;

(b) if so, their actual number; and

(c) where they are going to be settled in Orissa?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) 2500.

(c) Ganjam District.

Trespassing by Pakistanis in Cooch-Behar

1086. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistanis trespassed into Cooch-Behar on the 1st March, 1963 and kidnapped an Indian and beat him to death on the other bank of the Teesta river in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the measures adopted by Government to stop such atrocities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

In the early hours of March 1st, 1963, four Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory at village Jharsingheshwar, P.S. Haldibari, District Cooch-Behar, and kidnapped an Indian national from his house, whom they later murdered on the banks of the Teesta river.

Protest have been lodged with the East Pakistan authorities at both the District and the State Government level. An immediate investigation into the incident, exemplary punishment to the offenders and payment of adequate compensation to the family of the deceased Indian national have been demanded. No reply has been received to the protest notes.

"Sainik Samachar"

1087. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3382 on the 18th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter of publishing a Malayalam edition of *Sainik Samachar;* and

(b) if so, when the same will be published?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Contract Labour

1088. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation for the abolition of the system of contract labour in industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed legislation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). The question whether

any legislation can be enacted for the abolition of the system of contract labour is under examination in consulation with the Ministry of Law.

Radio Sets in Orissa

1089. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the Central target fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Orissa during the Third Plan period;

(b) the number of sets already given to the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The target for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Orissa during the Third Plan is 3,000.

(b) 500 sets were supplied to Orissa State in 1961-62. 600 sets allotted to the State for 1962-63 are expected to be supplied shortly. The total number of sets supplied to this State till 31-3-62 is 8470.

A.I.R. Employees at Cuttack

1090. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of staff artists and other employees of the All India Radio Station at Cuttack (Orissa) belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31st January, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath):

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1) Staff Artists :	..	..
(2) Regular Staff :	20	1

Skilled and Unskilled Persons Registered in Orissa

1091. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered in various employment exchanges in Orissa during 1962-63 so far;

(b) the number of such persons provided with employment assistance during the same period so far; and

(c) the number of such persons who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b).

Period	No. of persons registered	No. of persons placed in employment
April 1962—February 1963	1,49,373	21,008

(c) :

Category of applicants	No. registered during April-December, 1962*	No. placed in employment during April-December, 1962*
Scheduled Castes	7,826	838
Scheduled Tribes	8,940	1,647

*As this information is collected on a half-yearly basis, the information is available only up to December, 1962.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन

१०९२. { श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री नगम :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय श्रम सगठन प्रशासकीय निकाय में भारत सरकार का जो तिनिधि था, उस के पद को समाप्त कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया और अब भारत सरकार की ओर से वहां कौन प्रतिनिधित्व करता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) और (ख). अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की प्रबंध परिषद (गवर्निंग बाडी) में भारत का बराबर प्रतिनिधित्व हो रहा है। इस काम के लिए जिस अफसर की नियुक्ति की गई थी, उसके सिर्फ पदनाम (डेजिगनेशन) में परिवर्तन हुआ था।

Negotiating Machinery in Defence Industry

1093. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to re-start the negotiating machinery at three levels to discuss the grievances of the civilian employees in defence industries;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The revival of the Negotiating Machinery in the Defence Installations is linked up with the general issue regarding the constitution of a Joint Consultative Machinery for all Ministries, which is under the consideration of the Government.

Family Pensions

1094. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to pay gratuity to all family members of those officers and jawans who lost their lives in defending the motherland against Chinese aggression; and

(b) when pension claims are likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued that pension and gratuity to families of Defence Service officers, Junior Commissioned officers and Jawans should be paid as early as possible.

(b) Normally, pension claims are settled within 1 to 2 months from the date of the casualty which creates the claim. Gratuity, as admissible, is usually paid much earlier.

जवानों के लिए भूमि

१०६५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २१ जनवरी, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स बीच अन्य किन-किन राज्यों ने सीमा की रक्षा करते ये बलिदान होने वाले जवानों के लिए भूमि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) जिन राज्यों ने जवानों के लिए भूमि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है, उन्होंने अन्तिम रूप से कितनी भूमि तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देने का निश्चय कर लिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) असम, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्यों और अंडमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन ने जवानों और उनके कुटम्बों को भूमि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है जिस में राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय प्रशासनों द्वारा स्वीकृत, विभिन्न सुविधाएं तथा सहायता के लिए भूमि दान संबंधी पगों समेत, उठाए गए पग दिखाए गए हैं। [पुस्तक लय में रखा गया **देखिये** संख्या एल० टी०–१०२८।६३]

Central Statistical Organisation

1096. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Statistical Organisation requested the State Statistical Bureaus in February, 1961 to initiate the collection of information from corporations and municipalities on a uniform pattern regarding investment, nature and type of construction, area, number of dwelling units and material used for walls, roofs and floor in residential constructions; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Most of the State Statistical Bureaus have taken up the matter with their Local Self-Government Departments and have suggested that the statistics of construction activity should be collected as a by-product of the administration by Municipalities|Corporations of their building by-laws. However, much progress has not been made in the actual collection of data.

Visas for Indian Nationals Visiting Ceylon

1097. Shri Kappen: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable difficulty is being felt by Indian nationals in getting visas to Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to remedy this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government are not aware of any difficulty being experienced by Indian nationals in getting visas for Ceylon except in regard to the following categories:

(i) Indian nationals who overstay the authorised period of their visas and are served with quit notices.

(ii) Indian businessmen wishing to visit Ceylon for booking of orders.

(b) Persons referred to in category (i) above contravene the visa regulations or the Immigration laws of the Government of Ceylon. Therefore, there is hardly anything the Government of India can do in the matter.

In regard to the Indian businessmen, the question has already been taken up with the Government of Ceylon. The matter was also discussed at the time of the visit of the Indian Trade Delegation to Ceylon in December, 1962. It was agreed that the Government of Ceylon would consider suitable modifications of the existing instructions to their Missions regarding visas to Indian businessmen going to Ceylon specifically for the purpose of booking of orders. Further Developments are awaited.

Construction of wharf at Vishakhapatnam

1098. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans and designs for the construction of a wharf at Vishakhapatnam have been finalised;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) when the construction will be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 130 lakhs.

(c) Work on the construction of wharf is expected to be completed by the end of 1965.

Development projects in Assam

1099. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation under the Third Five Year Plan for the various development projects in the border State of Assam have been reoriented in view of the national emergency; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The State Government's proposals in the light of the directives of the National Development Council for re-orientation of development in the States in view of the recent emergency, were received in respect of the Annual Plan for 1962-63 and 1963-64. After examination these were agreed to. The programmes for Agricultural production, Flood Control and development of Power in these two years were accelerated.

उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री को दिल्ली में सौंपा गया काम

१२००. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री के लिये विदेश मंत्रालय में कोई कमरा सुरक्षित रखा गया है ! और

(ख) क्या किसी अन्य राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को भी यह सुविधा दी गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Training or Craftsmen

1101. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been launched to train craftsmen to meet the demands of the defence services and of the industry;

(b) if so, the courses and the trades in which the training will be imparted; and

(c) the number of persons to be trained per year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) The courses and the trades are shown in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Course
1.	Blacksmith	Six months
2.	Carpenter	Six months
3.	Electrician	Six months
4.	Grinder	Six months
5.	Wireman	Six months
6.	Mechanic (Motor)	Six months
7.	Miller	Six months
8.	Slotter	Three months
9.	Shapper	Three months
10.	Planner	Three months
11.	Welders(Gas)	Three months
12.	Welder (Elec)	Three months
13.	Moulder	Six months
14.	Mechanic (Diesel)	Six months
15.	Electrician (M.V.)	Six months
16.	Plumber	Six months
17.	Fitter	Six months
18.	Sheet Metal Worker	Six months
19.	Turner	Six months
20.	Wireless Operator	Three months
21.	Radio Mechanic	Six months
22.	Motor Driver	Two months

(c) 1,600 candidates have been admitted for the session commenced from 1st February, 1963.

Conditions of work for women

1102. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of the ILO on conditions of work for women in agriculture; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions and increase the wages of women working in the field of agriculture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the I. L. O. Report itself points out: "In general, it would appear that the great majority of the needs and problems of women working in agriculture, at all levels, can be met only through economic and social policies benefiting without discrimination of any kind all segments of the ruarl population and not by measures singling out women for special treatment. Further, it would seem that many of the problems of women working in agriculture are concerned primarily with the wider problem of how to bring to agriculture and rural areas certain of the technology and techniques and the comforts and conveniences of life in urban areas, particularly those which relieve them of arduous physical labour and time-consuming household tasks."

However, a statement on the steps taken specifically to improve the lot of women in rural areas, as has been acknowledged in the I. L. O. Report, as also steps of a general character for the benefit of the rural community as a whole is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1102 in the Lok Sabha for 25th March 1963.

STATEMENT

(1) *Community Development Programme.*—This has women extension officials at the planning level and has already brought several million women into the rural development programme. This programme includes training of women for such crafts as tailoring, sewing, cutting, knitting, doll-making, soap-making, basket-making, spinning, etc.

(2) *Village Industries Programmes*—These are designed to provide partial relief to about 5 million artisans and under-employed women workers in the villages. Voluntary organisations like Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust also provide handicrafts training for rural women.

(3) Most of the State Governments have now fixed minimum rates of wages for men and women employed in agriculture. These rates are revised upwards from time to time. While lower minimum wage rates have been fixed by law for women in certain States, in coffee, tea and rubber plantations where the piece-rate system obtains, women often earn more than men.

II. As for steps taken to improve the condition of the rural community as a whole, apart from minimum wage fixation and promotion of village industries, the following other steps may be mentioned:—

(i) Grant of subsidised house-sites and protection from ejection;

(ii) Land reclamation and resettlement;

(iii) Distribution of land-grants under the Bhoodan and Gramdan movements;

(iv) Development of Cooperative Farming;

(v) Establishment of Rural Industrial Estates;

(vi) Rural Works Programme for providing employment opportunities to idle workers;

(vii) Distribution of Government waste-land to landless poor.

फौजी सामान की स्थानीय खरीद

११०३. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी कमान ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली कैंट के स्थानीय बाजार से जो फौजी सामान खरीदा है, वह बाजार भाव से कई गुना ज्यादा मूल्य पर खरीदा गया ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा कोई जांच की जा रही है ; और

(ग) उस की रिपोर्ट कब तक मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) मंत्रालय में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं कि बरेली में सैनिक अधिकरणों को कुछ प्रतिरक्षा समान का संभरण बाजार में प्रचलित दरों से अधिक दरों पर किया गया था ।

(ख) शिकायतें स्पेशल पुलिस को भेज दी गई थीं, जो न आपों की जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) यद्यपि इस समय कोई अनुमान लगना संभव नहीं है, रिपोर्ट के शीघ्र मिलने की आशा है ।

National Defence College

1104. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to close up the National Defence College at New Delhi for an indefinite period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) arrangements made for the absorption of the existing staff of the College?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The courses at the National Defence College will be suspended temporarily after the current course is completed in April 1963.

(b) As the college is intended mainly for the training of senior Service Officers and as there is an acute demand for such officers for important duties elsewhere, it will not be possible to spare them to undergo training at the college at present.

(c) They are being absorved in other units.

Deportation of Indians from U. K.

1105. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many Indian nationals have been deported this year from the U. K. and the reasons for such deportation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): None, Sir.

Consumers' Co-operative Societies in NEFA

1106. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to open consumers' co-operative societies in NEFA; and

(b) if so, what are the steps and places where Government have opened consumers' co-operative societies?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) There are 40 consumers' co-operative societies working in NEFA. The distribution by Districts is as follows:—

(*i*) Kameng Frontier Div.	6
(*ii*) Subansiri Frontier Dev.	4
(*iii*) Siang Frontier Div.	15
(*iv*) Lohit Frontier Div.	9
(*v*) Tirap Frontier Div.	6

अधिक ऊंचाई पर सांस लेना

११०७. श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिक ऊंचाई पर लड़ने में हमारे जवानों को सांस लेने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन २-३ महीनों में क्या जवानों को सांस की कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये कुछ उपाय निकाला गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण)

(क) अगर जवानों को जलवायु के अनुरूप न बना लिया जाए तो ऊंचाईयों पर युद्ध करते समय उन्हें सांस लेने में कठिनाई पेश आयेगी ।

(ख) जहां भी सामरिक तथा प्रदायवाहिकी, स्थितिएं अनुकूल हों, सैनिकों को ऊंचाईयों पर युद्ध में झोंकने से पहले, दर्मियानी ऊंचाईयों के जल-वायु के अनुरूप बना लिया जाता है ।

बुलडोजर की दुर्घटना

११०८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री** ३ सितम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली जिले में जो एक फौजी बुलडोजर पीपलकोटी से कुछ आगे दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हो गया था, उस की जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : कोर्ट आफ ज्वायरी ने निर्णय दिया है, कि बुलडोजर जो मिटटी हटाने तथा टीले को साफ करने में लगाया गया था नीचे से मिटटी हट जाने के कारण, गिर गया था । चालक अर्हता-प्राप्त था. और एक जूनियर कमीशंड अफसर इस काम में उस का मार्ग दर्शन कर रहा था । चालक उस मशीन को बचाने का अन्तिम क्षण तक यत्न करता रहा । स लिए दुर्घटना ऐसे कारणों-वश हुई जो चालक के वश से बाहर थी ।

Army Generals

1109. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the emergency, it has been decided to extend the retirement age for Army Generals; and

(b) if so, whether any Generals due to retire in the near future are being allowed to do so, despite the decision regarding extension?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Production in Ordnance Factories

1110. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) total production of different stores in different ordnance factories during 1962-63; and

(b) which private factories in Punjab State are being used for Defence Production and their achievements?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah); (a) The actual value of production for the year 1962-63 is not yet known, but from current trends it is expected to be of the order of about Rs. 58 crores.

(b) A large number of orders have been placed on private factories in the Punjab for supply of materials required for Defence Production. The range of products covers woollen and cotton textiles, oil, paints and chemicals, timber, cab and body building of vehicles, tyres, tubes and flaps of vehicles, miscellaneous stores and hardware. The response has been good.

Defence Production Industries in Kerala

1111. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence production industries proposed to be set up in the State of Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) their names with the proposed location;

(c) names of the foreign countries for collaboration in these industries; and

(d) details of any industries that have been set up in Kerala during the First and Second Plan periods?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) There are no proposals at present to set up any Defence Production Industries in Kerala.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) None, Sir.

Manufacture of Light Alloys and Forgings

1112. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd. have taken a decision to manufacture light alloys and forgings in collaboration with a U.K. firm;

(b) if so, the decision and the production capacity proposed to be installed at the factory; and

(c) the foreign exchange content of the scheme?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) The decision is to produce light alloy billets necessary for the production of forgings for the aircraft industry, as well as forgings in general. The installed capacity of the Forge is for a production of 350 tons (approx.) valued at Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(c) The capital investment required for setting up the manufacture involves Foreign Exchange of about 100 lakhs.

Test Flights at High Altitudes

1113. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the development test flights for high altitude and high speed and for checking various systems and controls, stated to be in progress in the report for 1961-62 of the H.A.L.; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken in the light of these tests?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Development test flying is a continuous process in an aircraft under development particularly in the case of supersonic aircraft. In the light of the tests so far undertaken certain improvements are being carried out to systems and controls.

Hindi News from A.I.R., Nagpur

1114. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8·15 A.M. and 8·15 P.M. Hindi news on Nagpur Station of All India Radio has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the nature of programmes broadcast in place of Hindi news?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been done in view of the need to make suitable adjustments in the programme schedule, in order to accommodate a variety of special broadcasts related to the national emergency.

(c) Mainly patriotic songs and other items related to the national emergency.

Vividh Bharati Programme from A.I.R., Nagpur

1115. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a transmitter is being installed at Nagpur Station of All India Radio to broadcast Vividh Bharati Programme; and

(b) if so, when it will come on the air?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In April, 1963.

Ordnance Factory at Bhandara

1116. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1707 on the 25th August, 1962 and state the further progress achieved up to date regarding setting up of an Ordnance Factory at Bhandara?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Orders for all the process plants have been placed. Construction of civil works for the colony, production and non-production buildings are expected to be completed in time. Construction of Railway siding is progressing as per schedule. The plants are expected to be at site in time for erection and commissioning of plants as planned.

स्वर्गी श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त

१११७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त का अधिकृत जीवन-वृत्त और उनके चुने हुये लेखों व भाषणों का संग्रह प्रकाशित करने के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): इस बारे में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की गई है। अगर प० पन्त के महत्वपूर्ण भाषणों के संकलन के बारे में कुछ कार्य किया गया था। फिर भी इस मामले पर शीघ्र ही विचार किया जायेगा।

Television Documentary on the Indian Caste System in U.S.A.

1118. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a television "documentary" on the Indian caste system and untouchability problem was shown on the 4th March, 1963 on the National Broadcasting Company's nation-wide hook-up in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, whether it has been described by many observers as the nastiest piece of anti-Indian propaganda; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of U.S.A ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A documentary film on India's caste system and untouchability was shown on television in a National Broadcasting Company

programme in the U.S.A. on March 3, 1963.

(b) A news agency report stated that this film was described by many viewers as the worst anti-Indian propaganda America had seen in recent times.

(c) Since the programme was produced by a private TV network of the U.S.A., the question of taking up the matter with the Government of U.S.A. does not arise. The Government of India, however, have asked the Embassy of India in Washington to take up this matter with the NBC headquarters. The Embassy has also been advised to ask NBC to stop furthere exhibition of the programme.

सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्ड

१११९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ३ सितम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला सैनिक नाविक व वैमानिक बोर्ड के जिन कर्मचारियों को फरवरी, १९६२ का वेतन नहीं मिल पाया था, क्या स बीच उन्हें वेतन दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस मास के वेतन की अदायगी कब की गई ; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों को नियमित रूप से वेतन दिये जाने के बारे में अब स्थिति में कहां तक सुधार हो गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न सैनिकों, नाविकों तथा नभ-सैनिकों के बोर्डों के कर्मचारियों को फरवरी १९६२ की तन्खाह बांटने के लिए, आवश्यक राशिएं उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के सैनिकों, नाविकों तथा नभ-सैनिको के बोर्ड द्वारा, विभिन्न जिला बोर्डों को २० मार्च १९६३ को भेजी गई थीं । इस लिए कर्मचारियों को फरवरी १९६२ की तन्खाह अब तक मिल जानी चाहिये ।

(ग) जैसे पिछले, उल्लिखित प्रश्न में बताया गया है, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, जिला सैनिकों नाविकों तथा नभ-सैनिकों के बोर्डों को एक स्थायी राज्य संस्था बनाने का सुझाव मान ले, और उन पर होने वाले सारे खर्च को प्रारम्भिक-तौर पर, अपने राजस्व से स्वंय सहन करले, तो स्थिति सुधर सकती है । यह सुझाव उनके विचाराधीन है ।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT MADE IN WASHINGTON BY SHRI B. PATNAIK

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The reported statement made in Washington by Shri B. Patnaik regarding the strength of the Indian Army, radar equipment in border areas and plan to obtain obsolete or surplus types of aircraft from the U.S.A.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I am glad of this opportunity to clear up certain matters which have caused confusion in the public mind. I confess that when I saw certain press reports about what purported to be an interview given by Shri B. Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa, in Washington, I was surprised and somewhat distressed. I could not believe that what was reported to have been an interview could have been correct. I referred to reports of the alleged interview in different newspapers and I found that they differed somewhat. Also we

received a report of what had appeared in the American Press. This was also different from the reports that had appeared in some Indian newspapers. I was particularly distressed at what seemed to be personal references to our Defence Minister.

Yesterday morning, Shri B. Patnaik returned to Delhi from the United States. I told him of what had appeared in the Indian Press about his interview and how this had surprised and distressed many of us here, in particular, the reference to our Defence Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Former or present one?

Shri Tyagi: Both.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He replied that having seen some of these reports, he was considerably upset by them. Those reports were not at all correct and there was a certain mixing up of what he said and what the Delhi Correspondent of an American newspaper had reported.

Shri Patnaik gave an interview jointly to the correspondents of two leading American Newspapers, "The Washington Post" and "The Baltimore Sun". In addition to these, the report appeared from the Delhi correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, that is the message from Delhi sent abroad. All these got rather mixed up, and Shri Patnaik appears to have said, in the report appearing in the Indian newspapers, something which he had never said but which had been stated by the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. Shri Patnaik, who happens to be a close friend of Shri Chavan, was deeply distressed at these references.

In his interview in Washington, he was asked how Shri Chavan was doing. His reply was, "Excellently". Another question was asked "Is the Prime Minister thinking of bringing in young people close to him?" He replied, "You can see that Chavan is Defence Minister. I am often going to Delhi, and the Prime Minister may be thinking of other youngish people also." Another question was asked as to when he, that is Shri Patnaik, would be going to Delhi. His answer was, "I am fully tied up with Orissa, and if and when the time comes it will be for me to decide"—that is, whether he can afford to leave Orissa. This had nothing to do with the so-called Cabinet reshuffle or with Shri Chavan.

Shri Patnaik was asked about radar arrangements for India and whether it would be possible to extend this net work along with the radar installations at Dacca, etc. His reply was that this would raise complications in view of these installations being in a SEATO area.

Shri Patnaik has been referred to as a special envoy of the Prime Minister. This is not quite correct. He went to Washington with my approval and indeed with the approval of the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet, and we authorised him to have exploratory talks on certain aspects of defence problems that we are facing. In these exploratory talks, Shri Patnaik discussed our Air Force requirements of radar, communication facilities, planes and essential defensive equipment. He did not advocate any tie-up with SEATO or suggest that obsolete aircraft or equipment from the United States would be good enough for our needs.

Shri Patnaik's discussions were necessarily general and informal. He met people in the United States Administration as well as some Senators and Congressmen on programmes connected with the building up of our industrial and defence potential with a view to meeting effectively the short-term and the long-term threat posed by China to India's security and territorial integrity. He discussed broadly the strengthening of the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Indian Air Force to met this threat. He did not discuss any specific plans or projects for supply of defence material or equipment from the United States authorities. His visit has created a better understanding in the United States of America of the particular problems of national defence that we are facing. He did mention some particulars about our military preparations which are normally not disclosed by us to the public. But there was nothing in what he said that is not generally known here. He appears to have partly adopted the practice followed by the United States military authorities to give many details of their military preparations to the public.

Shri Patnaik has met the Defence Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan, and mentioned to him that all the references to the Cabinet reshuffle in Delhi had emanated from the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor in Delhi and he had nothing to do with them. This was an unfortunate speculative attempt by the correspondent which had no basis in fact.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तानी में देश की राष्ट्रभाषा में भी पढ़ा जाना चाहिए .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैंने भी कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है । अगर मैं दिये गये स्टेटमेंट को समझूंगा नहीं तो उस के बारे में मैं प्रश्न क्या करूंगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि रोज का हमारा प्रोसीज्योर है कि अगर पहले नाम जिसका है उसका सवाल अंग्रेजी में है तो उसका जवाब अंग्रेजी में आयेगा और अगर पहले नाम हिन्दी वाले का है तो हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जायेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अंग्रेजी में ट्रांसलेट कर दिया जाता है, क्या उसी तरह अंग्रेजी के स्टेटमेंट का हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं किया जा सकता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें । वे जानते हैं कि जिस तरीके से हिस्टोरिकल डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, एक लैंग्वेज से दूसरी लैंग्वेज में चेंज ओवर हो रहा है । पिछली लैंग्वेज अंग्रेजी चूंकि चली आ रही है, कामकाज उसमें हो रहा है, हम चाह रहे हैं कि यह अंग्रेजी से हिन्दुस्तानी में चेंज ओवर आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हो और हिन्दुस्तानी उसकी जगह आगे चल कर ले, इस वास्ते हमको तर्जुमा करवाना पड़ता है । लेकिन अगर हम हर एक चीज का तर्जुमा करवायेंगे तो उसमें इतना अधिक समय लगेगा जो कि हम खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह खाली मेरी बात नहीं है सारे देश की बात है । अब इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण मामले को अगर मैं समझूंगा नहीं तो उस पर प्रश्न क्या करूंगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपने पास में बैठे हुए साथी से पूछने की कोशिश करें।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या वे मुझसे ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है कि आप अंग्रेजी समझ सकते हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: The statement of the Prime Minister, as I listened to him, partially corroborates the reports in the *Washington Post* and the *Baltimore Sun*. In the context of that, may I put him a question?

Mr. Speaker: That was what I called him for.

Shri Hem Barua: Because of this interruption I was upset mentally....

Mr. Speaker: He should come to the question straight.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Shri B. Patnaik has made certain statements in Washington, partially corroborated by the Prime Minister's statement now, may I know whether Shri Patnaik before he left for Washington was properly educated about our policies, about our defence needs as also about his bisic aspirations for the Defence Minister's portfolio, and whether he was asked to take an oath of secrecy because he was entrusted with defence matters?

Mr. Speaker: In spite of the fact that some parts of it have already been answered, then too the hon. Member is persisting in saying those things. The other portions that have not been answered might be answered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has again indulged in certain insinuations . . .

Shri Hem Barua: No insinuations. There was no reply to my question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has said. that 'his basic aspirations . . .

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister has been in the habit of saying things like that—'Insinuations', 'innuedoes, and all sorts of things. I just want a plain reply from him.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has said in the course of his supplementary questions that Shri Patnaik's basic I forget the word....

Shri Hem Barua: What is the insinuation or aspersion? I do not understand.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has said in the course of his supplementary question that Shri Patnaik's basic desire . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I said 'aspirations'.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I say that it is an insinuation which is absolutely wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a plain statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might resume seat. Let him listen to the answer.

The two can differ also. He said it is not an insinuation. The Prime Minister thinks that it is an insinuation. There may be many others also who may think it is an insinuation.

Shri Hem Barua: There may be others who may not think it is an insinuation.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Is it because some Members use the word 'insinuation' that the Prime Minister uses it?

Mr. Speaker: What has he got to do with this? The question was asked by Shri Hem Barua. He is strong enough to look after himself.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is a question of propriety.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. If the hon. Member objects to the word 'insinuation', I will use the word 'charge', if he likes, a more definite word.

Shri Hem Barua: You can do without using any such word. It is a plain statement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Why cannot the hon. Member put a question without subsidiary ideas emerging which are insinuations, which have nothing to do with the question?

Shri Hem Barua: Where is the reply?

Mr. Speaker: He should listen. Then it will come.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has put two questions to me. One is whether he was sufficiently educated. I might tell him that he has been in intimate touch with our defence thinking in our Defence Ministry, with our Generals, with our Ministry, with our Committees, and also, to some extent, with the teams that had come here from abroad, and he is probably in as good touch with it as any of us is.

As for the other question, whether he took an oath, certainly no oath was taken. No question of taking oath arose or arises in such a case. What I have stated is that he gave some information which is normally not given here because we are rather security-minded in such matters. But in America, it is quite the usual practice for such things to be given...

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that it is a breach of privilege of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:....and deliberately given. As I have said in the statement, he adopted the American practice and gave some information about it. The real thing is.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Was it proper?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a question to be decided, each case separately. None of these facts are such which have not been generally known in India.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has not been officially stated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House has not been told.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the country does not know anything about it, not to speak of Parliament? We are quite in the dark. That is why it is a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: From what I could hear from the statement, the Prime Minister had said that he disclosed certain facts about the army strength which usually Government does not give here.

Shri Hem Barua: What about radar and other things?

Mr. Speaker: That also has been answered.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not disclosed here. We seek your protection because you are the custodian of the rights of this House.

Mr. Speaker: That question can be taken up separately. He has put his question. Has any other Member any question to ask?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. Time and again, you must have noticed in this House that information on such matters has been withheld from the House by the Defence Minister—perhaps not the Prime Minister—on the ground of public interest. But the same information has now been given by an emissary of the Prime Minister in a foreign country. How far is it consistent and proper, to say the least—I do not want to use a stronger word?

Shri Hem Barua: He is not one of our federal Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will request him to remain within his rights and not to interfere again and again. I have asked him, requested him and implored him. He has put the question.

So far as the point of order is concerned, yes, that question has arisen many a time, and I also agree that it was not proper to disclose such information which is denied here. I agree with the Member there.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Another point of order, Sir. The Prime Minister has just now said that Shri Patnaik indulged in certain disclosures about certain military matters because that is the practice in America. I want to know whether our emissaries or representatives are to be guided by the practices of those countries or by the practices of this country?

Mr. Speaker: He has only just mentioned that, but what I have said just now applies to both parts of the observations made by Shri Patnaik there. Whatever might be the procedure or the custom or the traditions there, Shri Patnaik ought to have followed what is prevalent here, what we do here.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: My point of order is not with regard only to what he has done. What is going to be the future pattern of things, the way our representatives are going to behave?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर हुई चर्चा का उत्तर देते हुए एक बात यह कही थी कि श्री विजयानन्द पटनायक अमरीका जा रहे थे अपने राज्य के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए और उसी समय हमने उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार के रक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित कुछ जिम्मेदारियां भी सौंपी। अब तक की परम्परा यह रही है कि विदेशों से जो सहायता प्राप्त की जाती है, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा प्राप्त की जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और उनके मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह छूट दी है कि वे अपने अपने प्रान्तों के सम्बन्ध में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए दूसरे देशों से सीधी बातचीत करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो इससे अलाहदा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी नहीं। यह इसी से सम्बन्धित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने कालिंग एटन्शन नोटिस पर अपने नाम दिए हैं, क्या उनमें से कोई सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं ?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Not three at a time.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order, Sir. The other day when the Call Attention Motion was being discussed and my name was there, you said that everybody whose name was there would not be called and you would be calling anybody. Today you say only those whose names are there will be called, none else. So, which is true?

Mr. Speaker: I have not been able to find any contradiction between the positions I took. All those whose names are there do not get any vested right and I am not bound to call every one of them. But there were others who were standing, and I only requested them that they need not make an attempt because I would not be calling them. Both are distinct things.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इसलिये यह कोई नियम नहीं होना चाहिये कि जिस माननीय सदस्य का नाम उसमें न हो, वह सवाल नहीं पूछ सकता है। जब कोई प्रश्न इस सदन के सामने आता है, तो वह इस सदन की प्रापर्टी बन जाता है और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों, और विशेषकर विरोधी सदस्यों, का सही बातें और सूचना निकालने का जो अधिकार होता है, वह आपके आदेश से समाप्त हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस तरह की परम्परा न डालें और इस तरह की महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर प्रश्न पूछने का ज्यादा से ज्यादा मौका

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I know whether the speculations of foreign newspaper correspondents to which the Prime Minister has just referred have anything to do with some loud thinking of the Prime Minister himself?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have stated in the statement that I have read out that it is totally without foundation.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के डिफेंस के बारे में जो बातें हिन्दुस्तान की जनता भी इस सदन की मार्फत नहीं जान सकी क्या कोई उन बातों को इस नाते से कह सकता है कि किसी दूसरे मुल्क की ऐसी ट्रेडीशन है या ऐसा तरीका है । अगर वहां पर ऐसी कोई ट्रेडीशन थी, तो क्या श्री पटनायक उस के बारे में पहले सलाह-मश्वरा करके के गये थे कि वहां पर यह बात कहनी है ? वहां के अखबार में श्री पटनायक के प्रधान मंत्री और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बनने की बात छप गई थी । क्या श्री पटनायक ने उसका कान्ट्राडिक्शन किया और कहा कि यह बात गलत छपी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त कोई तकरीर नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तकरीर नहीं करना चाहता हूं । मैं इन बातों का जवाब चाहता हूं । वह अमरीका में प्रधान मंत्री बनने की बात करते हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं कोशिश करूंगा उनके सवालों का जवाब देने की आखिर तक । मगर इतने सवाल मिल जाते हैं कि मुझे याद ही नहीं रह जाता है कि क्या क्या सवाल उन्होंने किये । जहां तक मुझे याद है उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां जाने के पहले क्या उनको बता दिया गया था कि वह क्या कहें और क्या न कहें । यह तो ना-मुम्किन है एक एक लफ्ज बताना और एक एक न बताना । जैसा मौका होता है, कहा जाता है ।

दूसरी बात जो उन्हों ने कही उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि जैसे मैं ने कहा जाबते से हम ते यहां लोक सभा के सामने उस को पेश नहीं किया है, लेकिन उनकी जर्चा काफी दिनों से यहां अखबारों में और दूसरी जगहों पर हो रही है——

Shri Hem Barua: Not here.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में हो रही है कि कितनी हमारी फौज बढ़ाई जा रही है, किस किस तरह के हथियार हमें चाहिये—
(*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Borua: Question. It has affected our national prestige.

श्री बागड़ी : सरकारी तौर पर तो नहीं बताया गया है ——

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि अखबारों वगैरह में हो रही है । इसकी निसबत जाहिर है हमारी बात जो यहां अमरीका की टीम्ज वगैरह आई उस से भी हुई है क्योंकि उन से कई बात तय करनी थीं हथियारों वगैरह की निसबत । क्या कहें और क्या न कहें——खामखाह के लिए, यह उन की समझ पर छोड़ दिया जाता है । वाका यह है कि उन्हों ने कहा उससे हमें कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है किसी किस्म का———

Shri Priya Gupta: What about contradiction by Shri Patnaik of the statement published in the papers?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : खैर, इस में कई राय होती हैं कि कितना कहा जाए और कितना न कहा जाए । मुम्किन है कि हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने जरा ज्यादा इन बातों में खामोशी अख्तयार की हो ।

मुम्किन है कि यह भी राय हो कि लोगों को मालूम हो जाना चाहिय और इस से कुछ फायदा ही होता है । असली बात जो नहीं बताई जाती है यह है कि कितनी फौज कहां रखी जाती है, कहां नही .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का पर्टिकुलरली वह हिस्सा जो था कि इतने डिविजन रेज कर रहे हैं, इतनी स्ट्रेंथ हो रही है, उसके बारे में.....

श्री बागड़ी : कंट्रडिकशन क्यों नहीं किया गया.....

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कंट्रेडिकशन हो नहीं सकता था.....

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let the answer come first . . . (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: The Prime Minister is not replying to the point but talking about something else.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कंट्रेडिकशन हो नहीं सकता था । अगर माननीय सदस्य जरा रोकथाम अपने पर करें तो ज्यादा उनकी समझ में आ जाएगा । दो रोज वह हवाई जहाज में सवार थे जिस वक्त यहां के अखबारों में यह निकला । वह किस तरह से कंट्रेडिकशन कर सकते थे । यहां पहुंच कर उन्हों ने देखा कि यहां के अखबारों में इस तरह की चीजें निकली हैं ———

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : चीफ मिनिस्टर डेली, अखबार नहीं देखते ?

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit. I am sorry to make this observation. The hon. Members have to maintain a level of dignity. I will appeal to the Members, again and again. On the one side they stress that it is a very serious matter and on the other side they indulge in such things that lower the dignity of the House. It is reprehensible, I must say . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sir, I want to say that we are not at all able to follow the proceedings because of the noise, a lot of noise that is coming from there . . .(*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is it not possible for the Members to give at least the Speaker a chance to explain himself? Are they not able to contain themselves, when I repeat this again and again? It is a personal matter and I am obliged to say this that my grand daughter came here one day—a very young girl—and the impression she carried was that my only business was to call out 'order, order' which nobody would listen to. Should I not be ashamed of it? I am sorry to say that, really. That weighed with me very heavily at that time—that a child of that age should carry that impression, after seeing the Parliament for one day.

Shri Hem Barua: She is a young child.

Mr. Speaker: She is a young child, but that impression was created in her by our conduct here in the House.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalgani): On a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. You were pleased to give a ruling, and we cheered you for that ruling, that Mr. Patnaik's disclosures in Washington were not proper. That is what you said. When the Prime Minister was just now making a statement in reply to a question by Shri Bagri and others, he was trying to protect Mr. Patnaik, and he was justifying what he had disclosed, to which disclosures you have taken an exception. Therefore, I want to know whether an hon. Member or an hon. Minister has a right to call into

[Shri Hem Barua]

question the Speaker's ruling or criticise it and question it in an indirect way.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that the hon. Member has got any doubts about that—that the Speaker's ruling cannot be challenged in this House. But what is doubtful is, whether it has been questioned at all. If the hon. Member presumes that it has been challenged, I do not agree with him. Nobody has challenged that. I repeat that I agreed with Shri Kamath. Certainly the Prime Minister himself has said that certain things which had been said had distressed him, as also every citizen of this country. Even after the explanation that has been given, I said that it was not proper even to say as much as has been said, whatever may be the context.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any hon. Member who is not a signatory to this, to put a question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I cannot actually say if I am raising a point of order, but certain issues arise and I ask for your guidance....

Mr. Speaker: I appeal to Shri Mukerjee. His name is not here and I have all along been refusing every other hon. Member permission to put a question, and I would not allow him to put any question or ask for any clarification. If he has something else, he can come to me or write to me, and I will try to pursue it if necessary.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission is that I am not asking for any clarification in regard to any matter contained in the Prime Minister's reply, but there are certain issues in regard to parliamentary proprieties which are involved and I would like to have your guidance here in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may kindly come to me, and then we shall discuss, and then I will see. I would request him not to pursue it at this moment, because I am not allowing any other Member who is not a signatory to this notice to put a question.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे आधे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। कहा जाता है कि पटनायक जी ने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिल कर बता सकूंगा कि अभी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बनूं या न बनूं और आगे चल कर प्रधान मंत्री बनूं, इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में जवाब दे चुके हैं और वह जवाब आप के ध्यान में है।

12.26 hrs.

ACCIDENT BETWEEN TIRUCHI-RENI EXPRESS AND A BUS

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह अपना वक्तव्य दें :-

> "१२२ डाउन तिरुच्चिरापल्ली-रेणिगुंटा एक्सप्रेस और एक बस के बीच दुर्घटना जिस के फलस्वरूप एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई और कई व्यक्तियों को चोटें आईं"

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : २१ मार्च, १९६३ को तड़के लगभग ४ बज कर १२ मिनट पर जब १२२ डाउन तिरुच्चिरापल्ली-रेणिगुंटा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी गुन्तकल्लु. . .

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इसका उत्तर तो हिन्दी में पढ़वा दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी में ही तो पढ़ रहे हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : शोर इतना ज्यादा हो रहा है कि पता ही नहीं चलता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यही तो मेरी शिकायत है कि शोर बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : २१ मार्च, १९६३ को सुबह लगभग ४ बज कर १२ मिनट पर, जब १२२ डाउन तिरुच्चिरापल्ली-रेणिगुंटा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी गुन्तकल्लु डिवीजन के पाकाला-रेणिगुंटा मीटर लाइन सेक्शन के चन्द्रगिरि और तिरुपति ईस्ट स्टेशनों के बीच मील नं० १६५।६ के समपार (लेवेल क्रासिंग) से गुजर रही थी, उसी समय एक सवारी मोटर बस समपार से गुजरी और गाड़ी के इंजन से टकरा गयी । इस समपार पर चोकीदार तैनात है और इस पर अन्तर्पाश । (इंटरलाकिंग) की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

टक्कर लगने से बस उलट गयी और उस में बैठे हुए २३ यात्री घायल हो गये। मरहम पटटी के बाद घायलों को आगे इलाज के लिए तिरुपति के सरकारी अस्पताल में भेज दिया गया । इन में से एक आदमी मर गया । दूसरे तीन यात्रियों को गहरी और बाकी १९ को मामूली चोटें आयीं ।

रेल गाड़ी के कर्मी दल (क्रिउ) या रेल यात्रियों को कोई चोट नहीं आयीं । रेल गाड़ी के इंजन को मामूली नुक्सान पहुंचा ।

सूचना मिलते ही रेलवे के डाक्टर तुरन्त घटना स्थल के लिए रवाना हो गए और कुछ ही देर में वहां पहुंच गए । डाक्टरी सहायता गाड़ी भी तुरन्त घटना स्थल पर भेज दी गयी ।

दुर्घटना में जो आदमी मर गया और जिन लोगों को सख्त चोटें आईं, उनके निकट सम्बन्धियों को अनुग्रह के रूप में कुछ रकम देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच करने के लिए सीनियर स्केल अफसरों की एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गयी है और जांच की जा रही है ।

आखिरी सूचना जो मिली है, उस के अनुसार जिन आदमियों को मामूली चोटें आयी थीं उन में से बारह को अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गयी है । मालूम हुआ है कि जिन लोगों को सख्त चोटें आयी थीं, उन की हालत में तसल्लीबख्श सुधार हो रहा है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : लेवेल क्रासिंग्स पर बार बार यह दुर्घटनायें होती रहती हैं, कभी इंटरलाकिंग की गड़बड़ी से और कभी इस लिए कि नीचे पुलों के वास्ते या सडक के वास्ते स्टेट सरकारों का सहयोग नहीं है, इस लिये इस चीज को दूर करने के लिये मंत्रालय की तरफ से अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये, और उस को लेने में वह कहां तक सफल हुआ ? यदि सफल नहीं हुए तो उस के लिए और क्या कदम उठाये जा रहें हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, इस देश में लगभग १९,००० ऐसी लेवेल क्रासिंग्स हैं, जिन के ऊपर आदमी तैनात नहीं हुए हैं । रेलवे ने एक सर्वे किया और जहां पर ज्यादा ट्रेफिक है ऐसी लेवेल क्रासिंग्स पर आदमी तैनात करने के लिये १२०० लेवेल क्रासिंग्स के गेट्स को चुना गया । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सिफारिश की गई है कि इस पर जो खर्चा होगा उस में वे रेलवे के साथ हिस्सा बटायें । बहुत सी लेवेल क्रासिंग्स ऐसी हैं जिन पर हम ने अपने खर्चे से चोकीदार बिठला दिये हैं । यहां पर मैं यह भी अदब से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जो अनमेन्ड लेवेल क्रासिंग्स हैं, जहां पर चौकीदार नहीं होता है, उन को पार करते वक्त जो मोटर बस या मोटर

[श्री शाहनवाज खां]

लारियां चलाने वाले हैं उन को भी देखना चाहिये कि कोई गाड़ी तो नहीं आ रही है । यह तो एक मामूली सी खबरदारी है जिस को हर एक मुसाफिर को, हर एक मोटर गाड़ी या दूसरी गाड़ी चलाने वाले को देखना चाहिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस ऐक्सिडेंट की तहकीकात रेलवे के सिक्योरिटी स्टाफ के द्वारा कराई जा रही है या रेलवे बोर्ड के अफसरान इस की तहकीकात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं ने अर्ज किया है कि रेलवे के सिनियर स्केल आफिसर्स इस की जांच कर रहे हैं सिक्योरिटी स्टाफ से इस का कोई ताल्लुक हीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर आम रास्ते हैं और आमद रफ्त बहुत है , वहां पर ओवर ब्रिज बनाने के लिये जो रेलवे मंत्री ने बार बार एलान किया है कि उस का ५० परसेन्ट राज्य सरकारें दें, और मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाऊं कि हिसार में जो रेलवे ब्रिज बनाने की बात है, उस का ५० परसेन्ट वहां की मिनिस्ट्री और म्यूनिसिपैलिटी देने के लिये तैयार है, और इस के लिये मैं ने चिट्ठी भी लिखी है मंत्रालय की, वह सिरफ जबानी बात है या कोई स्पेशल केसेज हैं उन में वह ऐसा कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे जो चिट्ठा लिखी थी उस का जवाब मैं ने उन्हें दे दिया है । उन्हों ने मुझे लिखा था कि मैं पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को लिखूं । मैं ने उन को लिखा है । अगर वह पैसा देने के लिये तैयार होंगे तो वहां पर ओवर ब्रिज बन जायेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर म्यूनसिपैलिटी दे तो हो जायेगा या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई दे उन को । वह आधा देने के लिये तैयार हो ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, वहां की म्यूनिसिपैलिटी दे, पंजाब गसर्नमेंट दे । लेकिन इस में आधे का सवाल नहीं है, ऐप्रोच रोड और ब्रिज का सवाल है ।

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance for 1962

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the year 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1025/63).

Notifications under the Employees' Provident Funds Act

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 269 dated the 9th February, 1963.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 297 dated the 16th February, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1026/63].

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the cur-

rent Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 18th February, 1963:—

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1963.

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1963.

(3) The Appropriation Bill, 1963.

(4) The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(5) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1963.

RESIGNATION OF SHRI U. N. DHEBAR

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Shri U. N. Dhebar, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Rajkot constituency of Gujarat State, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 21st March, 1963.

12.37 hrs.

RE: REMARKS MADE BY SHRI BAGRI AGAINST THE MINISTER AND OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Saturday, 23rd March 1963, during the discussion of the Budget, Shri Mani Ram Bagri made certain insinuations against me which are completely unrelated to facts and defamatory in character. He made similar vague and sweeping attacks against senior officers of the Ministry and the Council. If such things had been said outside Parliament, there would have been legal remedy by suitable civil or criminal action. Since statements in Parliament are privileged, I seek your protection against such wild and unjustified charges both for preserving the dignity of the House and the reputation of individuals who are thus attacked. I would therefore request you to enquire into the allegations and take such actions as you may consider necessary to redress the wrong that has been done and to prevent the repetition of such incidents in the future.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the hon. Minister, because that statement is a recorded one in the debate, that he may send me a full statement about the facts that have been stated by Shri Bagri and the allegations made by him. I will simultaneously ask Shri Bagri to send his own explanations or any evidence that he has about the statements or allegations that he has made. Both I will just see and examine, and then I will see if something is needed.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I rise to a point of order. May I submit that in such cases where speeches are objectionable and, particularly, when they are of a defamatory nature, such things are resolved, as a custom, in the House by raising a point of order and getting your ruling? Either you get that part of the speech expunged or you ask the Member concerned to withdraw it. This is the usual procedure. The procedure suggested by my hon. friend that some regular type of enquiry or other thing should be made with regard to speeches is a novel thing. I would suggest to you not to resort to this. The best thing would be, as you have ordered, let the objectionable passage be passed on to you and you may give your ruling. That is the usual cure.

Mr. Speaker: How has he presumed? I will say that an enquiry be made? I have only asked for the statements of both the parties.

Shri Tyagi: I am objecting to the request that was made here.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member can make a request. I am asking.

[Mr. Speaker]

both the Minister and the hon. Member to send me their statements.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to have to observe that the advice that you have just now thought it fit to offer is not, first of all, in conformity with the procedure and practice that we have had all these years. Secondly, it will militate against the dignity and privilege of Members of this House. In the past, whenever such things happened, whenever anything untoward, undignified, wrong or palpably untrue was said by a Member, it was the privilege of the other Member, whether he be a Minister or a private Member, to contradict it and seek your permission, as soon after as possible,—if he was not able to do it then and there—to make his own statement, repudiate all those charges and say that they are all untrue, therefore, he should not be held responsible for anything said by the other person. If, at that stage, the Speaker considers it necessary to order the expunction of such of those objectionable statements, he might do so, and you, Sir, have done so on previous occasions. But I have never come across any case up till now where the Speaker has taken upon himself the responsibility of asking the Member to send an explanation and then consider his explanation along with the personal statement made by the other Member who is concerned, who is charged, whether he be a Minister or a private Member, and thereafter reserve to himself the right or privilege or duty of having to come to a decision as to what he should do. Sir, I would beg of you in all humility that, in the interests, as I consider them, of the dignity and privileges of the Members, the past procedure ought to be upheld and no new procedure need be initiated. My hon. friend has already exercised his privilege of contradicting what had been said by Shri Bagri by saying that if these things had been said outside the House, he would have been liable to action under the relevant Act on defamation. That ought to be enough but, if, in addition to that you were to consider it necessary in your wisdom to expunge such of those portions, you might do so. In order to be able to do that, if you want to strengthen yourself or be helped by any explanation that the hon. Member wishes to send, then, it would be your privilege to ask for it. But I would beg of you to stop there only and not to think of going anywhere beyond the extreme possible step of expunging the remarks.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I invite your attention to the Rules of Procedure?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I submit with great respect that I was a little surprised when my hon. friend, the Minister, made a statement which, I am sure, he did with your prior permission.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I quite appreciate what you said, later on, because the judicial temper of your mind came up when you made that statement after my friend, the Minister, has read out what he had written. I have some little experience in this matter. In 1954, I had made certain allegations against a Minister, or a Deputy Minister—I would not name him now—and then I was challenged later on, and the Speaker asked me in private to furnish him with particulars on the basis of which I had made those allegations. I remember I had certain photostat copies and things like that. I submitted them to the Speaker, along with a statement, and the Minister concerned also submitted a counter-statement, and those two statements were put together on the Table of the House, at least were made part of the proceedings, and

when furhter question were sought to be asked by myself, by the Minister and by other people the Speaker said that the matter is there in the proceedings and the Members would draw their own conclusions.

In this case, what has happened is, I was present on Saturday in the House when the speeches were made, and Shri Bagri had made certain unfortunate allegations, which were rather in bad taste, I think, but that is neither here nor there, and my friend, the Minister, strongly, sternly and emphatically repudiated the charges. That is a matter of record already. Now, today he makes a full statement which by implication castes serious aspersions on the *bona fides* of the Member concerned. Probably, I do not think he got any prior intimation in regard to the fact that the Minister is likely to make a statement. He did not even know what he was going to say, he was not even present in his seat . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is present.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He might say whatever he likes, but the point is, already a statement is made, a statement written out and read before the House and made part of the proceedings, which is likely to be reported by the press, and a certain kind of impression is very likely to be created by the entire proceedings, but the Member concerned will have to wait, God knows till when, when there would be other statements forthcoming from himself as well as from the Minister and you would examine the whole position.

My submission is that you are, perhaps, a little ill-advised, if I may say so with the greatest possible respect, in permitting the Minister here and now today in this House to make a statement which he has done, and if there is any way of getting the statement withdrawn from the proceedings of today, and if the procedure which you have so rightly suggested is followed, that is, that Shri Bagri and the Minister would make their statements and counter-statements and the House would take its own understanding of the matter, then possibly the whole thing could have been settled.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I invite your attention on rules 352 and 353 of the Rules of Procedure? I submit that there is ample provision in our Rules of Procedure to protect any Member or any Minister under your august supervision against incriminating, false or defamatory allegations. Please cast a glance on rule 352. Rule 352 says so many things. So many things are taboo under that rule; I would not read them all and take the time of the House. There are so many 'dont's. For instance, it says that a Member shall not utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words while speaking. But what is the remedy for it? The remedy is provided in rule 353. I do not know whether the Minister raised objection when the Member was speaking. He should have raised the objection when the Member was speaking in the House. He did not.

Mr. Speaker: I was not present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the Deputy-Speaker: or somebody else was in the Chair. He should have raised the objection under the proviso to rule 353. Then the Deputy-Speaker would have called the Member to order and, if he persisted in those defamatory words and utterances, he would have been asked to discontinue his speech also. But, nothing of the kind was done. I would request you to ask the Minister under what rule of our Rules of Procedure he is now requesting you to initiate a novel procedure.

Mr. Speaker: I do not understand what objection is being taken to my simply asking the Minister as well as

[Mr. Speaker]

the Member to give me the facts and the statements that they have in their possession So far as I know, because I have the debates, a definite allegation has been made that the Minister has asked for some battery plate from a laboratory that is under his charge, that was given to him, there was an audit objection and that the Member has got a photostat copy of that or something like that. That is what he has stated. I am asking the Minister and the Member to give me a statement about facts so that I can decide whether there is really any necessity for placing those statements before the House, whether there is really anything that is objectionable in that and whether the Member has some evidence on which he could say all those things that he has stated. Otherwise, I will decide what is to be done. What have I prejudged or presaged as to the course that I will adopt? I have only asked for information about the facts. Shri Mukerjee has supported me rather when he said that on a previous occasion in a similar case the Members were asked to send in their statement and then both were placed on the Table of the House, and the matter was left there. That is what he has just now stated. I am only asking for facts, as to what has really happened. The Member has said that he has got all the evidence in his possession. Am I not entitled to ask him to let me know, to let me see, the evidence that is in his possession? I have not taken any action against anybody. Then the Member was saying that I am taking it upon myself to do one thing or the other. I really do not understand it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of clarification.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Pending what the minister is going to do and the Member is going to do, pending that, what the Minister has said today in this House goes to the country, and that is a serious aspersion on the *bona fides* of the Member concerned, whom I need not champion; he can defend himself. There are serious aspersions on his character being circulated to the country because of the Minister having had the opportunity of making a one-sided statement, rightly or wrongly. After all, he has made the right statement.

Mr. Speaker: What the Minister had stated was that Shri Bagri was not justified or was wrong as his charge had no relation to facts. That is the utmost that he has stated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is a unilateral statement which has been permitted to be made part of the proceedings of the House and, therefore, liable to be circulated all over the world.

Mr. Speaker: But that satement of Shri Bagri has already been circulated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This statement of the hon. Minister is a part of the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: I fail to understand what objection can be taken. Do I not have the right just to ask for facts and see whether really there is something?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you permit the hon. Minister . . .(*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Far be it from me or my hon. colleague to question your right to initiate a procedure, if you think it necessary, for getting the doubts cleared; but what I want to know is whether at any time during the speech of Shri Mani Ram Bagri the hon. Minister or someone on his behalf raised any objection before the Presiding Officer that such a statement was false, incriminatory or defamatory. If not, why did he not take objection then? That is all.

Mr. Speaker: I might just tell him that I consulted the hon. Deputy-Speaker also and he said that he could not appreciate the niceties of the language.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर इस मौके पर बागड़ी साहब उस स्टेटमेंट के बारे में जो कि उन्हों ने किया था कुछ कहना चाहते हों तो मैं उन को भी इजाजत दे देता हूं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैं ने सुना कि जिस दिन जब बहस चल रही थी माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी ने कुछ बातें कहीं और मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए यह भी कहा कि मैं बागड़ी साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह बैठे रहें और मैं जो उत्तर दूं उस को सुनें । मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर को उन्होंने सुना । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय आज जो यह बयान दे रहे हैं इस का मतलब है कि इस बीच उन्होंने कोई इनक्वारी की होगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने बागड़ी जी से भी यह जानने की तकलीफ की कि तुम्हारे पास कौन से सबूत हैं ? लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया और कह रहे हैं कि सारी बातें गलत हैं । अब यह तो बिलकुल एकतरफा बात हो जायेगी . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बागड़ी जी को अगर वह इस पर कहना चाहें तो इजाजत देता हूं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अब मंत्री महोदय तो तैयार हो कर आये हैं लेकिन बागड़ी साहब अभी कैसे बयान दे देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल तक दे देंगे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह तो बड़ा अन्याय होगा . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों दे देंगे ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह एक नया रिवाज पड़ रहा है कि पुरानी कही हुई बातों पर इस हाउस में दुबारा मुकद्दमा खोला जा रहा है । मेरा कहना है कि यह दुबारा मुकद्दमा खोलने का रिवाज नया है । इस लिए मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस पर आप गौर कर लीजिये अभी तक का रिवाज तो यह रहा है कि जब कभी ऐतराज के काबिल कोई तकरीर करत है तो जिस के खिलाफ ऐतराज होता है वह उसी वक्त उसके खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट करता है और वही मामला आप की रूलिंग से तय हो जाता है । लेकिन अगर पिछले मामलों पर आप रास्ता खोल देंगे तो सालसाल भर की तकरीर को उठाने का रास्ता भी खुल जाता है । इस लिए मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि इस तरह का एक नया रिवाज न शुरू किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे त्यागी जी की बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आई क्योंकि न अभी कोई रास्ता खोला गया है और न ही कोई चीज की गई है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मन्त्री महोदय के इस बयान के बाद कि बागड़ी साहब ने जो सारी बातें कहीं वे सब सत्य हैं और माननीय सदस्य ऐसे गैर जिम्मेदार आदमी हैं कि मन्त्रियों पर ऐसे असत्य भाषण करके आरोप लगाया करते हैं, यह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज हो गयी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं यादव जी से कहूंगा कि बागड़ी जी ने इल्जाम लगाये और जैसे कहा कि मेरे पास सबूत है, मेरे पास फोटोस्टेट कौपीज हैं, उन सबूतों को अगर वह दे देते हैं और वह सच हैं तो भी मामला रुक जाता है लेकिन चूंकि वह दिये नहीं गये हैं इसलिये वह एक्सप्लेन करेंगे कि उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया वह किस बिना पर था ? अब जो कायदा होगा उसके मुताबिक चला जायगा ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I am not at all aware as to what allegations were made by Shri Bagri and what is their merit. I am not, in the least, concerned about it. My most respectful submission is that, I am afraid, the implications of

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

the procedure which you are going to adopt are not fully realised. The implications of it may be very serious. We are evolving a procedure whereby instead of discussions being held in this House certain inquiries will be started regarding allegations made or not made. I would, as a matter of fact, very much welcome such a procedure if all the allegations which I make on the floor of this House are going to be investigated and then we have to come to certain conclusions. But then this House becomes an investigating body. It is to be considered whether this House is going to turn itself into an investigating body or not, because it has very serious implications. It does not very much fall in line with the Rules of Procedure which have been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Kamath. I would most respectfully submit to you that the implications of this new procedure may be examined and before any further action is taken in this matter certain hon. Members of Parliament or the Rules Committee might meet and go into this matter to see as to what procedure should be followed in such cases.

Mr. Speaker: But unless we see those statements how can I ask somebody to do that or simply ignore the whole thing and let it lie where it is? Unless some facts are known, how can I do that?

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): We are passing through extraordinary times. Parliamentary procedures are being challenged in State Legislatures and the privilege conferred.....

Mr. Speaker: He might confine himself to this issue.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The great privilege conferred on hon. Members of this House has to be exercised with great caution and circumspection. We cannot walk away with any rumour or anything that we hear against Government or other hon. Members. Here, fortunately or unfortunately, the two concerned people are an hon. Member and an hon. Minister; but there are cases when one hon. Member attacks another hon. Member. Such situations arise very rarely. My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, has quoted one instance during the regime of Shri Ayyangar when he asked both the hon. Members to give the facts to him. He satisfied himself and placed all the facts before the House. So, also after a long time a similar occasion has come just now. When you are the only repository of the power as well as the protector of the rights of this House, whether it is an hon. Minister or an hon. Member, when he is unjustly attacked, it is for you constitutionally as well as legally to judge whether the speeches are in tune with the dignity and the tradition of this House. It is right that you just satisfy yourself as to how far the allegations and the replies are just and provable. Then, you take the House into your confidence and place them on the Table of the House or ask for the expunction of those speeches. But still this is the only protection which the House has got when there is some such intemperance or alleged intemperance in the exercise of this privilege.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I am concerned, I think, expunction is not a remedy. Expunctions ought not ordinarily to be made some time after the speeches have been made. If an expunction has to take place, it should be immediate, that is, at the time something is uttered. Only in that case it has some effect. Now, as the hon. Mnister says, if any defamatory statements are made outside, the person against whom something is said, certainly has some remedy in the court. But here the House is the master to take any action and see whehter anything is required to be done or not. All this procedure is to be guided or exercised by the House itself. Because a complaint has been brought to me and Shri Bagri definitely said that he has got evidence and photostat copies—they were not laid on the Table of the House at that

time—I am just asking both the hon. Minister and Shri Bagri to give me the facts that they have got. If they are only to be placed on the Table of the House, they will be placed on the Table of the House. If they contain something that should not go on the record or should not be placed on the Table of the House, that will be seen. Do I not have the right to decide and get that expunged from that statement at least so that no further allegations might be made against each other? Who should decide that I am calling for those statements. Both hon. Members now have that notice and they might say what they have to about the facts that have been stated. Because very serious allegations have been made it is possible that I might just think it necessary to forward those, if really there is some truth in them, to the hon. Prime Minister. Why should action not be taken against those senior officials against whom very serious things have been said, namely that they are running factories in their houses and some other things that I could read—I say this from my memory? Does the House not agree that if there be some serious allegations they should be brought to the notice of the Government and they should proceed against those officers or officials if really Shri Bagri has something that is substantial and that can be borne out? Only the statements are to be furnished. After those statements are received by me, I can look them up and see if there is any other objectionable thing in them and whether both the versions should go on the record and remain on the Table. Then I will just consider that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I must request for future guidance of hon. Ministers as well as hon. Members of this House that if in future such allegations or statements of a defamatory, incriminatory or of an offensive nature are made by an hon. Member or an hon. Minister on the floor of the House, an objection must be taken at once on the spot by the person affected. Then you might take a decision in the matter at that moment or latter on. If an objection is not lodged at once, it loses its force. It loses its point if it is brought up two or three days later.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: It is enough, I think.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The enquiry which you have set up or which will be set up.....

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have not set up any enquiry.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It is a kind of initiation of enquiry that is to come. There is only one point: whether that is likely to be in any way prejudicing the privilege or the right that a Member of this House has got of expressing his opinion freely. It will be a new kind of restraint put upon his rights. From that point of view, you must think over this matter before you come to any final decision.

Shri Tyagi: This cannot be permitted.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर आप इस तरह से किसी मिनिस्टर को मिनिस्टर होने की वजह से किसी बात पर प्रोटेस्ट लाज करने की इजाजत देंगे, तो दूसरे दिन एक मेम्बर दूसरे मेम्बर के ख़िलाफ़ और एक मिनिस्टर दूसरे के ख़िलाफ़ प्रोटेस्ट करने लग जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी मेम्बर साहब के बरख़िलाफ़ कुछ कहा गया हो, तो वह भी अपना एक्स्प्लेनेशन दे सकता है । इसका भी प्राविज़न है ।

13·01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*Contd.*

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: I will now request the hon. Prime Minister to reply to the debate.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, the debate on the Demands for the Atomic Energy Department has been, in a sense, a most gratifying one, because, almost every Member has expressed his general approval of the work done by this department and the advances made. Some criticism have been made or rather some suggestions have been made on various matters connected with that department. I shall refer to them briefly.

One thing which has often come up before this House in the shape of questions, etc., is the question of the mineral sands in Kerala, especially the export of ilmenite. I have repeatedly gone into this matter. A crisis has arisen because of circumstances entirely beyond our control and partly conditions created within the industry itself. The emergence of new and cheaper sources of ilmenite or substitutes in other countries, the existence of certain natural impurities like chromium and vanadium in Indian ilmenite and the recent technological developments in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment partly resulted in this. Anyhow, this matter has been very carefully looked into. Every effort is being made to find export markets. In fact, some success has already been attained, I believe, in finding a market in the United States and possibly, there is a possibility of finding one in Japan also. The whole matter deserves to be looked into and it is being looked into. Unfortunately, the conditions under which this industry was run came in the way of the industry itself. The State Government, at that time, charged a royalty of 75 per cent which also added to the lack of competitiveness of the mineral in the world markets in selling price and stocks accumulated, and it was impossible to carry on the factory. The selling price of ilmenite has now been considerably reduced and an intensive sales promotion capaign has been launchaed and also an experiment to eliminate the impurities in Indian ilmenite. If all these succeed, as we hope they will, the intention is to set up a modern factory and to enter the world market on a more competitive basis.

Another point that was referred to was the Pay Commission's report. I think the Pay Commission's report has been not only fully given effect to, but in some instances, the Atomic Energy Commission has gone rather beyond it. I should like to inform the House that the Scientists in the Atomice Energy Commission are almost all, barring very few, quite young men: some, certainly a very large number of them, under 40 and some under 30. Yet, they hold very responsible positions. They are heads of departments and they have done remarkably good work. Unlike many other departments of Governments, routine methods employed usually in the Government about promotions, etc., are not followed there, and ability, as soon as it is evident, is recognised immediately.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is that possibly the reason why a large number of them—they have written to the Prime Minister also—frequently leave this service and seek other service?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know that a large number have left. Some may have left. There are 3000 atomic scientists working there. I do not know how many have left. I cannot say now. In answer to a question, I gave figures. There are not many; a few.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee said something about the Saha Institute of Nuclear physics in Calcutta. He thought that perhaps enough attention was not being paid to it. I may tell him that in the Third P.an, the grant-in-aid to this Institute has been raised to Rs. 95 lakhs as compared to Rs. 55 lakhs in the Second Plan. The difficulty is that the cyclotron is not functioning. The cyclotron is an old fashioned one and it is now completely out of date. It has to be replaced as a whole to allow it to be used. This is a fairly big operation involving foreign exchange.

Then, there was some reference to the Tata Memorial Hospital for Cancer research. This matter was gone into very carefully at the time we decided to put it under the Atomic Energy Department, consulting the heads of the hospital department and others concerned. As a matter of fact, in some countries where these matters are specially investigated like the U.S.A., they have got special hospitals under the Atomic Energy department to study the effect on cancer of atomic treatment by radio isotopes. It was thought that this would be more effectively and efficiently done if it was placed under the Atomic Energy department.

Then, there are two or three matters, and I should like to make a special reference to them. One is, an hon. Member said something about our manufacturing nuclear weapons, nuclear bombs. This question can be looked at from the point of view of theoretical approach, if you like, an ethical or moral approach, or a purely practical approach even though it might offend a certain ethical approach to the problem. We have often said, from the very first day that we started the reactor in Bombay that we on no account would manufacture nuclear weapons, weapons with nuclear energy, and I have repeated that several times. I hold to that. I shall not go into the ethics or morality of it. I do think that it is a very powerful case made out, but from the practical point of view, it is, I think, entirely wrong to think or imagine that by our producing a bomb, a nuclear bomb, our defence is strengthened therey, or to put it in another way, as we are thing of Chinese aggression, that the Chinese, by succeeding perhaps in a test, become stronger in their military capacity.

At the present moment, there are only two powers which have an abundance of nuclear weapons and they are the Soviet Union and the United States of America, with the United Kingdom following a good deal behind, and another country like France having also exploded various nuclear devices, but yet it is very doubtful if even France, although it has exploded these devices....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Very recently.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:.....has really enough for any purposes of offence. Exploding a nuclear device does not mean that you have got a large stock which you can use, or any stock at all. It would take years and years, even if such devices were exploded, quite apart from the enormous sums of money required, quite apart from the facilities for doing so. By facilities, I mean this. Now, the United States has done it over vast areas in the Pacific Ocean and some other places. It is a huge country. The Soviet Union has done it in the Arctic wastes. You cannot easily do it in an inhabited area.

Very recently, only a few days ago, France exploded such a device underground, I think, in the Sahara desert, and people in the countries round about there in Africa, and more especially, Algeria, have been greatly upset and greatly exercised about it. Naturally, we regret this greatly that they should have done it, although what they have done I understand, is inkeeping with the arrangement they arrived at with the Algerian leaders, at the time of their treaty, that is, it is stated that they could do it in the Sahara; but the fact remains, I suppose, that the arrangement was arriv-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

ed at under pressure of circumstances, and although technically it may be right, it is unfortunate that they have exercised that right, because that will mean a lot of ill-will in Africa, when what is most required is, especially as between Algeria and France, good and co-operative relations.

So, to imagine that by our working for atomic weapons, atomic bombs and our succeeding in making one—it is quite possible; in fact, it is a question of a little time; if we had started doing it, perhaps, even now we might be ready with it, with the tests....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Money also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Money, of course, and also place. We may spend enormous sums of money on it and thereby stop some other work. Obviously, it cannot be added on. But the real thing is, having done it, what do we gain by it except some psychological advantage that we can do it? Or, suppose China does it, one day you hear that they have exploded a test device; it has no relevance to military capacity then; but it may have ten years later or twenty years later, but it will be evidence of a certain advance for China, and that psychologically may affect it. People should not be led away by these considerations.

I say then, from the most practical point of view, apart from the moral and the ethical which are important, that it is right that we should adhere to our decision not to use atomic energy for the production of any weapons, that is, nuclear weapons. On the one hand, we are asking the nuclear Powers to give up their tests. How can we, without showing the utter insincerity of what we have always said, go in for doing the very thing which we have repeatedly asked the other Powers not to do? But, as I have ventured to point out, apart from that, although that is an adequte reason for it, apart from that, it does not really add to our defensive strength. It may indeed reduce it by turning large sums of money, towards it instead of to other more practical uses.

Another hon. Member said "Why do we spend so much money then if we are not going to use it for this purpose?', and he said 'If we should not use it for making weapons, why do we spend so much money on this development of nuclear energy?'. Now, that showed, if I may say so, with all respect, a strange misconception and misunderstanding of the whole business.

Nuclear power, or nuclear energy, is a very vital thing. We live on the threshold of the nuclear age; we have entered it, if you like. In the future, this power will be used more and more; we hope that it will not be used for destructive purposes but it will be used, let us hope, for constructive purposes, and a country which does not acquire knowledge of nuclear science fully and which cannot use that power will be left behind, as we have been left behind in the last century or more because of new development of electric power and steam power etc. Therefore, it is quite essential to live, if we want to, up-to-date in the modern age, and to profit by these new discoveries of power.

It is possible for you to write the history of the world in terms of the power resources used from time to time. For a long long time power was limited to human power, animal power, etc., or you may say, as they have said, as has been used in India for very long and even now, cow-dung power. Then came other things; then came steam; then came electricity. And suddenly, there is a hugespurt in the world's progress. So, it is power that makes all this difference, and there can be no doubt that in atomic power—it is likely to develop more and more in various ways, with

cosmic energy being used and others—we must be up-to-date. And we are fortunate in having a very good atomic energy establishment in India which is doing very substantial work, and it is recognised all over the world that it is doing good work.

As hon. Members know, we are going to have a station at Tarapore in Maharashtra, another station in Rajasthan near Rana Pratapsagar, and a third one in Madras. We hope that we shall be capable of building the third one entirely by ourselves.

As for the Tarapore station, we have been discussing with certain American agencies certain points in regard to which there is some difference of opinion. Nearly all the points have been resolved now by personal discussions, but one or two important points still remain. I hope that they will be resolved fairly soon, so that we can go ahead with this, but I cannot be absolutely sure.

Shri Ranga: May I seek a clarification? We were given to understand when this atomic power station was being set up that every care would be taken to look into the economics of it to see how it functions, whether its economics would not be too costly for us and the energy would not be too costly. But long before it is commissioned, how is it that Government have already launched two more projects, two more stations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because all these calculations have been done.

Shri Ranga: Only calculations. No experience so far.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, experience.

Shri Ranga: We are still developing it. It has not yet been commissioned.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Still one can know it.

Shri Ranga: How much is it going to cost?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is calculated fairly accurately with the experience of other countries and our own experience.

Shri Ranga: In England they stopped it. We thought we were taking a lesson from English experience. We were told that at a later stage England thought it fit not to go ahead with atomic energy projects because they found it too costly. Only recently they were again trying to discuss that matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot enter into the economics of it here. But the matter has been discussed quite adequately, and we have had Dr. Bhabha addressing Members of Parliament at least on two occasions on this very subject. He has written about it on various occasions showing by facts and figures how the economics of it are quite feasible.

Hon. Members might remember that even in the President's Address to the joint sitting of the two Houses, reference is made to this matter. It is stated that in the particular area, locations of the power projects, the economics of atomic energy are actually cheaper than the conventional methods of producing energy. That is, it would not be cheaper at the pithead where coal is available; it would not be cheaper where hydro-electric power is available in abundance, but as soon as you go away from those places and go to Rajasthan or somewhere else where coal has to be brought and transport charges are heavy, it is cheaper. Anyhow, that is generaly admitted now.

Shri Ranga: It is expected to be cheaper.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is generally admitted now by various authorities who have gone into this matter that economically it is cheaper in certain circumstances and it tends to become more and more cheap.

Anyhow, from the point of view of India and the demand for power here,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

it is of extreme importance that we try to encourage every attempt. It may be that the first attempt is not quite 100 per cent. successful; it is only 90 or 80 per cent. It may be that the first effort is not quite cheap; the second or third may be. But unless we go through those processes, we shall not reach that stage. But at the present moment, even the first power station that we are building is calculated by all normal processes of statistical calculations to produce power at a cheaper rate than in many of our hydroelectric and like schemes. Of course, they vary greatly —these schemes. If I may give some figures—these are based on actual tenders; so there is not much of guesswork about them—for the Tarapore atomic power station, the actual tender which we are likely to accept is Rs. 1275 per kw. The cost per kw. of installed capacity of Rihand station is Rs. 1235—slightly less; of Yamuna Stage II Rs. 140 per kw. and Uhl Stage II Rs. 1574 per kw.

Shri Ranga: We compare it with the costliest on the other side and say it is economical. It has not yet produced.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am venturing to tell him some facts. Even though they have certain advantages—Rihand has a hydroelectric power station there—even there the cost is only slightly less; in some cases it is far more.

Generally speaking, it is expected that with these atomic power stations, the cost of electric power produced will be very favourably comparable with the power produced by thermal stations. But I would submit that even if at that stage where it is not established—it is practically established because we are having reputable firms in this and no firm is going to take a chance to lose by it—even then it is desirable to carry on, because these are initial stages of development of new power, new energies, new sciences, and no country, specially a big country like India, can afford to ignore these developments. Normally, hydroelectric stations tend to be a little cheaper than thermal stations; that depends on how far you have to carry coal.

An hon. Member asked if the Tarapore station had been guaranteed by the American firm who are entrusted with the building of the stations and whether any penalty can be enforced in the event of shortfall of performance. The answer is yes; in the event of actual performance falling short of guaranteed performance, the firm will either rectify the defect in the plant responsible for the shortfall at their expense or will pay compensation which will be proportionate to the extent of the shortfall.

Dr. K. L. Rao wondered whether it was necessary to spend considerable time and effort at site selection. I am surprised at this, because the selection of a site is not at all a simple or easy matter. It has to be very carefully considered, quite apart from the desire of many States to have it. It is not that only. In fact, the selection of location of even a major factory is not a simple matter. You have to consider all manner of things; but specially in the case of an atomic energy plant, it is of great importance that it should be selected where the most favourable conditions prevail.

He suggested that space research is an important branch of scientific activity and it should be entrusted to a different agency. Yes, it may be, if our work in it grows adequately. It is no good having a separate department for every piece of work that we do. After all, although we are doing well in all these works, the number of trained hands is limited. We have now in Trombay for atomic energy work something like—I do not remember the exact number—3000—4000 scientists. Space research is partly under the direction of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, which

is under the administrative control of the Atomic Energy Department.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you launching anything or anybody into space?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot offer to take the hon. Member into space just yet!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to go together with you, good company!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then there is a laboratory at Ahmedabad under Dr. Vikram Sarabhai which is also working under the Department of Atomic Energy in regard to space research. This laboratory is actively participating in the programme of space research undertaken by the Indian National Committee for Space Research.

Dr. Gaitonde commented on the fact that the United States issue reports of the number of accidents that they have had in the working of atomic energy. He asked: why have we not produced some such figure or report? For the simple reason that we have had no accidents. We have taken quite enough care and precautions to avoid accidents and fortunately we have had no accidents.

It is natural for some hon. Members to compare the growth of atomic energy work in India with China. It is difficult for me to do that. From time to time we hear reports that there is going to be a test explosion. In fact, some time ago it was even said that there had been an explosion somewhere in Sinkiang. It is rather doubtful whether there has been, because it has not been recorded in any foreign observation post. Other such explosions have been recorded even at Trombay. So, I doubt very much whether this has been taken place, and I cannot possibly say it will not take place. But our impression, based on such knowledge as we posses, is that, broadly speaking, our atomic energy work is more advanced generally, I do not say in any particular branch of it, than in China. It may be, of course, that they concentrate on one aspect of it, and show some results in that aspect, and manufacture a nuclear bomb. On the whole, I feel this House has reason to be satisfied with the kind of work we have been doing at Trombay and other places, and we can look forward hopefully to its progress.

Some hon. Member opposite said: why do you start explorations, waste so much money on it, and then stop it? I do not quite understand that criticism, because we have to explore in various places. Where it leads to results, we carry on; where it does not, we stop it. We simply write off what has been spent there. That applies to every kind of exploration whether it is oil or anything else.

That is all I have to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, may I ask a question? With which countries has India concluded bilateral agreements or other informal co-operative arrangements with regard to research on the peaceful and non-peaceful uses of atomic energy, and how many communist countries, China of course excepted, are co-operating with us in this respect?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got all that information, but I have given that in answer to some questions previously. The main countries, obviously, with which we are co-operating are the Soviet Union, USA, UK and France. We are in touch with some of the east European countries also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there formal bilateral agreements or informal arrangements?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have bilateral agreements not for this particular purpose, but generally in the scope of the other bilateral agreements this work comes in.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): What about filling the post of the Director of the Minerals Division of the Atomic Energy Department after the death of Dr. Ghosh, which was raised by my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, and amenities to the staff employed therein?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am told that the search for a suitable person continues.

Shri Priya Gupta: But you say there are many capable persons there.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I had made the point that as a result of a change in the design of the Tarapore atomic power station, the atomic fuel which will be utilised there could not be processed in India and we would be totally relying on UK for the vital requirements. How far do we propose to proceed in processing the atomic fuel for Tarapore, and when can we hope to be self-sufficient?

Shri Ranga: The same thing applies to the other two projects also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What the hon. Member has said is very much in our mind. We would like to be as independent in this matter as possible, but any other procedure now would have involved huge burdens on us. So, for reasons of economy we died it, but in future we shall depend upon ourselves more and more.

Mr. Speaker: There are no cut motions. I will put the Demands.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 106, 107 and 147 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 107—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,79,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Reseach'."

DEMAND NO. 147—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,09,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

13.37 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on

Demand Nos. 47 to 49 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Health for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Health.'"

DEMAND NO 48—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,39,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 49—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of "Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,52,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necesary to defray the charges which, will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Last year I had the privilege of speaking on health. While replying to the debate, the hon. Health Minister said that small pox would be eradicated throughout the country. She also warned that this year the disease would break out heavily. In spite of the warning, the people have not been vaccinated properly in every State. So, the States the like UP, Bihar, Bengal and Andhra suffer from small pox.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

It is reported that more than 4,000 deaths are due to this disease, and many more suffer from this ugly disease. Reports are coming from every part of India that it is still virulent.

To eradicate small pox, all we need is to vaccinate the population thoroughly every three years. I do not know why the Health Ministry fails in this. Probably they believe in natural immunity.

Cholera spreads from one end to another in a State like Andhra, and there is demand for the vaccine, which was not supplied. The vaccine supplied was of low potency. If people who are not conscientious of these things are posted in the institutes which prepare medicines and vaccines, there is a great danger of producing medicines and vaccines of low potency and it will be to the detriment of the people. In some districts of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala the incidence of Filaria is on the increase and I am surprised that there is retrenchment of people who have something to do with the eradication of this disease. I request the

[Shrimati Vimla Devi]

Health Ministry to look into this matter.

The child mortality rate is still high in our country. The triple antigen which protects children from whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus has to be introduced in the health centres. Greater care should be taken of the pregnant women at the time of delivery. Post natal care should be given to them.

Often the necessity of fresh water supply and drainage has been brought up before the House I am surprised to see that most of the villages in the country are without fresh water supply, by which many epidemic diseases could be avoided. The aspect of preventive medicine has been brought before the Health Ministry often but I do not know why nothing much has been done. Instead of developing immunity for people for diseases, the Health Ministry is itself developing immunity for the criticism and suggestions offered to them.

The adulteration of food-stuffs has been causing great concern to nation especially to house-wives We cannot get any unadulterated food-stuffs in the market. At South East Asian Seminar on nutrition it was shown glaringly how in India the diet of the common man is low in food values or nutrition is absent Our hon. Minister said that nutrition is the first prob em of Asia. On the one hand researches are being carried on by Government to enrich the food values while on the other hand researches are carried privately to adulterate them and the latter seem to be more successful than the Government. Serious action should be taken against these anti-national elements. Nutrition problem should be tackled on an emergency scale.

The adulteration of medicines is on the increase. Manufacturers are making spurious and substandard drugs. There have been many instances of flies, insects and hair in the supposedly sterile vials, marketed by them. Rain water is freely collected and marked as distilled water. According to Bhatia committee report, two-thirds of the manufacturers only bottle some medicines. I do not know how these persons get licences to play with human lives. Rigorous steps should be taken against them. The pharmaceutical industry is cheating both the Government and the public. The drugs that are sold in the market are very costly when compared with America where the cost of living is very high. Prices of drugs vary from shop to shop. The manufacturers should advertise the prices of their products, their retail prices, when they advertise their products also.

The various central drug stores purchase all sorts of costly drugs and they in turn dump them into the hospitals. For example the liver extracts that they supply are absolutely useless because 95 per cent of the anemias in our country are due to iron deficiency. The stores buy costly patent drugs like crystoids from the manufacturers when cheaper alternatives like oil of chenopodium and carbon tetracloride are available. If we scrutinise their purchases, so much waste can be avoided. Many drugs especially anti-biotics are sold without prescription resulting in human beings becoming resistant to anti-biotics. Already we find greater incidence of virus diseases. Many antibiotics are tampered in the capsules. It is very essential to control the quality and the price of drugs. I am glad the Government is setting up factories for manufacturing drugs and surgical goods with the aid of Soviet Union. We should start a new department of surgical engineering to meet the growing demands of the advanced surgery.

It is high time the health department changed the pattern of treatment. The various mixtures that are poured down the throat of the patients to please them are out of place in the modern medicine. They can as well be poured into the Jamuna

water and probably the fish there might get harmed. But these are not doing any good to the human race. All this money spent on these mixtures can be used to buy chemotheropeutics and antibiotics.

Medicine has ceased to be an art and it has become a technology. The clinical sense has often proved no match to the electronic devices that have been employed with great accuracy in the diagnosis of diseases. Instead of importing various tranquillisers which are used freely the heart lung machines and artificial kidneys can be imported. We had a bitter experience with Tholidomide.

Blood banks in the hospitals have to be improved to meet the emergency of war and civil life. Its activities should be expanded to all industrial employees of the Central Government. There seems to be a misapprehension that donation of blood will weaken the individuals. People must be shown that this is wrong. Members of Parliament can all go together to the blood banks and donate blood and this will be a very good method to correct the wrong impression among the people. I congratulate our Health Minister for having donated her blood. I doubly congratulate her because she had the courage to show the men in the country to donate blood, though often women are called *abalas*. Blood banks should be maintained in plenty. Let it not be said that our blood banks are like the Palai Bank when the need arises.

Smoking has increased enormously. If steps are not taken to prevent teenagers from being chain smokers the country may have to face greater incidence of laung-cancer, in the next fifteen years. I know our country with her limited finance cannot counteract the propaganda of cigarettes of all brands by the manufacturers But the Government should use the AIR and documentary films against smoking. They should insist on redrying of tobacco and have filters for cigarettes to make it non-corcinogenic.

I want to know what steps are taken to prevent the occupational diseases. Diseases like Silicosis in mica and gold mines, pneumoconiosis in coal mines are reported from Andhra, Mysore, Bengal and Bihar. These are the diseases which come under the occupational diseases but unfortunately they are not treated so. Secondary silicosis means silicosis along with TB. The worker loses compensation. Nervous breakdowns are reported from Ferro-manganese factories of Maharashtra. This disease has not been included in the list of occupational diseases. I request the Minister to see into this matter. If workers are not protected from occupational diseases production will be affected.

CHS should be extended to all the places where Government employees are concentrated. A bold policy has to be taken up regarding the CHS. This scheme should be extended to all the cities with a population of over one lakh. Each city can be divided into 2 sectors and each year two sectors can be provided with CHS clinics. Thereby within ten years you can cover all the big cities.

At the Delhi cantonment area, the civil employees of the defence Ministry have no CHS scheme. They represented repeatedly to the Health and the Defence Ministries to provide this facility but both the Ministries say that it is the responsibility of the other. They should be enrolled immediately under the CHS.

While welcoming this scheme I want to draw the attention of the Health Ministry to the administration of the CHS clinics. There is a proposal to levy 5 nP on the prescriptions in the hospitals and I hear that the Bombay CHS will be started with this levy. Most of the people who go to CHS are poor people. How many people will be able to go to these clinics after

[Shrimati Vimla Devi]

the 1st of April, with this heavy taxation? So, this will affect them badly and this should be given up.

There are reports that classified medicines are given on the basis of status and not on the seriousness of the cases. Officers drawing more than Rs. 600 per mensem are entitled to go to the specialists for even minor ailments and this causes a great rush on the specialists. This should be avoided. It will be good if the officers who draw more than Rs. 600 per mensem go to the CHS clinics where at least they may know the problems of the people who attend the CHS clinics.

Doctors should not be kept in the clinics for long at any one place, because they are also developing a vested interest. There are reports that doctors do not rush to places where there is real necessity, but they often visit rich homes. Complaints have been made, but no action has been taken in this regard. The number of patients for each doctor is large and the doctors are not able to pay proper attention to the patients. So, the number of doctors also must be increased.

Coming to the administration of hospitals, enormous amounts are spent on the building of hospitals by the CPWD, and the buildings are handed over to the medical department which has no funds to run the hospitals properly. The money spent on the buildings should be drastically cut down and used on improving the quality, work and efficiency of the hospitals. When a layman enters the hospital he feels that he has entered a *padmavyuham*. He is not directed to enter the proper department quickly, and sometimes they have to wait for a long time to get treatment. The patients have to travel three or four districts to get specialist's advice. I feel the decentralisation and distribution of various specialities to the district level would save the patients so much trouble. After all, the hospitals are only for the sick. The lack of doctors and nurses is felt much more now than at any other time. The qualified doctors fear to go to the rural areas where there is a scarcity of doctors, because they have to maintain two families; they do not have any educational facilities to the children. So, the doctors who volunteer to go to the rural areas should be paid well.

Here, I want to draw the attention of the Health Ministry to a problem. After Independence, they have set up various committees—the Chopra committee, Bhore Committee, etc. I do not remember all the committees except two of them. They were appointed to go into the problem of integrating the various systems of medicine. I think the committees gave their report to the effect that there should be an integrated course and the Government followed that policy all these years and they have integrated the medical colleges, and there are many graduates from these colleges now. But now, all of a sudden, the Central Health Council has taken a decision to have only 'siddh' system of medicine, and I hear that 50,000 of these medical graduates will be affected by this decision. During this emergency, I want the Ministry to go into this question of utilising the medical graduates, whether they belong to this system of medicine or that. They should all be utilised in this period of emergency.

It is good to train more doctors and nurses during this emergency, but it is still better to recall all the doctors who are serving in foreign countries to come here and serve their own country. The shortage of civil and military personnel is so acute, and to face this shortage, I suggested even last year that the health service should be nationalised, and that suggestion has now gained greater momentum. The Government should consider this problem very seriously

not with a parochial outlook but with a national outlook.

It is not enough to train doctors. They must also be efficient. Very little original work is being done in the hospitals and in our research laboratories. So, I would suggest that all the teaching hospitals must be provided with research facilities and the research workers must be paid well, so that the problem of feeding their families need not divert them from their main objectives. There have been instances where the best medical men refused to join the All-India Institutes on some pretext or other. The other probability is that they do not want to give up private practice. I do not know which of the two things is correct: whether the conditions are not attractive, or patriotism is lacking. There should be a new deal for doctors serving in the armed forces. They should be given preference in civil appointments. Compulsory service for a period of three to five years in the armed forces should be insisted upon for all the new medical graduates.

Doctors should be trained for giving treatment for injuries due to cold, like frost-bite and hypthermica. During the Chinese aggression, our jawans were not only outnumbered but were unfit physically and psychologically. In the medical curriculum, we should introduce physiology and pathology of high altitudes.

We are facing difficult times, and a nation which is not well-fed, which has no proper health, cannot be efficient in any field, neither in facing the aggression nor in producing more. An unhealthy man cannot contribute much to the defence or development plans. The people need mental and physical equilibrium which can be got only through robust health. To build up a new India, a comprehensive health service, preventive, curative and palliative, must be given to the country.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands. I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Health. The Health Ministry has been producing excellent results in various aspects. Especially in these emergency days, it has been working wonderfully. In all aspects it has been taking keen interest.

I have only ten minutes at my disposal and therefore I shall deal only with one subject, and that is, the policy of the Government on the indigenous system of medicine. It is a fact that the Government has been encouraging the allopathic system from 1835 and has not been paying any attention to the indigenous systems of medicine. Only very recently, that is, from 1920, when there was an agitation and a resolution was passed by the National Congress to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine in India the Health departments began to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine, and appointed various committees. But all these committees did not consist of any ayurvedic doctors. Only allopathic doctors manned these committees and they have made recommendations. According to their recommendations, an integrated course was introduced. The Government ayurvedic educational institutions were established and graduates in ayurveda were originated. The integrated course of medicine covers four to five years, and within these four to five years, elements of modern sciences, all the subjects of allopathic system and all the subjects of ayurveda are taught. Not even a single book in ayurveda has been prescribed for this. The whole course consists of notes given by the teachers and professors. That is why the products coming out from these colleges are not well up either in allopathy or in ayurveda. They are, in the language of our beloved Finance Minister, Desaiji, neither fish nor fowl. But they think they are the authorities on ayurveda. The Government offices

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

have been filled up by these graduates —in the Secretariats, inspectorates and other institutions. They have been taken as ayurvedic experts and their suggestions are being carried out *in toto*. Whatever the schemes suggestions or projects that have been submitted by the pure ayurvedists are taken as unscientific and not even a single project or suggestion or scheme has been worked out yet. In their view these pure ayurvedists are inferior and their suggestions are entirely based on unscientific methods. Therefore, all the suggestions of the pure ayurvedists have been thrown out and the allotments made for the promotion of the indigenous system are being utilised otherwise on the suggestion of these so-called ayurvedists. Till now this is the position. I am fully aware, and I have in my possession facts and figures to prove, that not a single pie of these allotments has been spent for the encouragement of ayurveda so far. Wherever we go we find that the suggestions of these graduates are being carried out and the suggestions of the pure and practical ayurvedists are thrown out. The Government is putting a very great weight on the suggestions of these graduates and the projects suggested by them. The Government thinks that they are the best experts on ayurveda. I have already said that they are neither well up in ayurveda nor in allopathy. In the language of Sampurnandji, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and now the Governor of Rajasthan—I am quoting his remarks:

> "Such unfortunates deserve sympathy because they are the products of the thoughtlessness of those whose duty it was to evolve a syllabus of medical training. But it would be wrong to expect them to fulfil the medical needs of the society. It would be criminal, I feel, to continue this system of which they are the victims."

So I do not criticise them. But to this day about 20,000 graduates have been produced and the Government is depending entirely on them. The Government is also encouraging them.

14 hrs.

This House has been given to understand that the Government is doing enormous work for the development of the ayurvedic system of medicine. But, as I have already pointed out, not a single pie has been spent for ayurvedic purpose. It is said that the Government has appointed so many committees for this purpose. The members of these committees visited the ayurvedic institutions, educational institutions as well as dispensaries. They saw that the organisations were ill-equipped, under-staffed and ill-situated. But none of these committees has recommended that the condition of those institutions be improved. On the other hand, they have recommended that these institutions should be closed. According to their recommendations all those institutions have been closed down. Not a single pie was given to improve them. Very recently, in Uttar Pradesh, half-a-dozen colleges were closed for want of funds. According to the existing Ayurvedic Board, they were asked to improve their institutions but they could not do so for want of finance. Even though they approached the Government for funds, not a single pie was given to them with the result that all those colleges have been closed.

Therefore, I earnestly submit to the Government to consider the facts and figures. Even now we are told that certain steps are going to be taken to improve the ayurvedic system of medicine. They are going to start research works in certain places. Here also, I would humbly submit, the Government is spending a lot to produce nothing as far as ayurveda is concerned. I will quote only one instance. A research centre has been established in Jamnagar, and research work is going on there. What is the research work that they are doing?

It is not any kind of actual research. They are only testing the efficacy of ayurvedic medicines and giving a certificate that ayurvedic medicines are worthless, there is nothing worth having in them.

Therefore, in my opinion, unless the pure ayurvedic experts are taken in and the ayurvedic punciples according to them is introduced, this amount should not be spent just to produce white elephants or the so-called expert ayurvedists who will make the problem more complex.

I only want to make one or two suggestions before I conclude. Now there is a golden opportunity. These graduates may be absorbed in the Health Department. They are not ayurvedists. They themselves think that it is below their dignity to be called ayurvedists. They want to be called doctors. But there is a chance now. There is a dearth of medical hands. They may be given a refresher course and absorbed in the Health Department. My second suggestion is, I would earnestly request the Government to form a Council for Indigenous System of Medicine consisting of actual ayurvedists and act according to the recommendations of that Council. Besides, there is no standardisation of ayurvedic medicines. Now the Government has taken steps to standardise the ayurvedic system or the ayurvedic medicines and drugs. But the whole procedure is wrong. It is being done on the recommendation of those graduates who are neither ayurvedists nor allopaths. The Government thinks that they are the experts in ayurveda. Under the patronage of the Government their position is such and the actual ayurvedists are completely neglected. The actual ayurvedists have no scope, have no entrance at all. In the opinion of these graduates they are inferior, worthless and they are following unscientific methods. I have got facts and figures to prove this. If the hon. Minister is prepared to listen to me, I am prepared to prove with facts what I have stated here.

In conclusion, I only submit that whatever allotment is made towards the improvement of ayurveda should be utilised for that purpose and it should not be wasted in the name of ayurveda. The Government has now set up the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee. Unfortunately or fortunately, I am a member of that Committee. In the report presented to us I find that their Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has already drafted the syllabus whereas another syllabus is going to be submitted by the Shuddha Ayurvedic Education Committee, within a short period. I do not know whether this syllabus or the syllabus already drafted by the so-called experts on ayurveda would be accepted by Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health. The hon. Member may move them subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Cut Motion Nos. 3 and 4 as shown in List No. 2.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring uniformity between Railway Doctors and Private Practitioners (Medical Graduates) for issuing fit and unfit certificates to Railwaymen for the purpose of sanction of leave with pay. (3)]

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Failure to effect and adequate increase in producing medical men,

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

(ii) failure to rectify the omission of the Madras G.C.I.M., diploma qualification from the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the results of the ommission. (4)]

श्री राम सिंह (बहराइच) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा स्वास्थ्य मन्त्राणी जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । आशा है, उन पर गौर किया जाएगा ।

हर वर्ष तीन हजार डाक्टर पचास मैडीकल संस्थाओं से पास होते हैं । तीसरी योजना तक उनकी संख्या एक लाख हो जाएगी । कुछ युद्ध प्रयत्नों के कारण संख्या में और भी वृद्धि हो रही है । पर जनसंख्या के अनुपात से इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा । शहरों के बाहर गांवों में जहां आबादी ज्यादा है, डाक्टरों की कमी है तथा युद्ध के कारण भी डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता ज्यादा है । इस कारण मैडीकल कालेजों में पढ़ाई के घंटे कुछ और बढ़ा कर तथा पांच वर्ष के बजाय चार वर्ष में ही पढ़ाई का कोर्स समाप्त कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा डाक्टर बढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये । छोटे-छोटे शहरों में नर्सें नहीं हैं या नहीं के बराबर हैं इसलिये नर्सिंग स्कूल में ज्यादा नर्सों को ट्रेनिंग दी जावे । नर्सों के काम व मेहनत को देखते हुए उनकी तनख्वाहों को, जो अभी कम हैं, बढ़ाया जावे ।

बरफीले पहाड़ों पर शायद शरीर गलने का एक विशेष रोग होता है और उसका इलाज कुछ सीमित डाक्टर ही जानते हैं । आजकल चीनी दुश्मनों के कारण हमारी फौज को बरफों में ही रहना पड़ रहा है । इसलिये इसकी शिक्षा की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । दिसम्बर, जनवरी जैसे ठंडक के दिनों में फ्लू जैसे रोग कुछ वर्षों से बढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिये इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है और डाक्टर भी बढ़ रहे हैं, पर अस्पतालों में पर्याप्त दवाइयां नहीं हैं, जैसा मैं अपने जिले में देखता हूं । जनता परेशान होती है । इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

बाढ़ के स्थानों पर और जंगल के मुकामों पर अधिक बीमारियां होती हैं । ऐसे स्थानों के कुओं की सफाई, दवा डालने व नल का प्रबन्ध करके बीमारियों को खत्म करने की चेष्टा की जानी चाहिये ।

खाने पीने के सामान में मिलावट के कारण रोग बढ़ते हैं । ऐसे सामान को बन्द करने का प्रबन्ध कड़ाई से हो । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि डालडा खाने से उमर कम होती है और आंख कमजोर होती है । सरकार इसे बन्द करने का प्रयत्न करे या साइंस द्वारा इसमें रंग मिलाने का प्रयत्न करे जिसमें शुद्ध घी तेल तो प्राप्त हो सके ।

बाजारों या मेले आदि स्थानों पर जहां धूल मिट्टी उड़ती है, मिठाई या चाट जैसी खाने पीने की चीजों को ढंक कर रखने के लिये रोकथाम हो क्योंकि इससे कालरा आदि फैलने का डर रहता है । इसके लिये कानून है पर वह अभी बन्द नहीं हुआ है । चीजों को खोल कर रखने को कड़ाई से बन्द करना चाहिये ।

गांवों में जहां डाक्टर मिल भी जाते हैं वहां दवाइयां सुलभ नहीं हैं । इसलिये जहां अस्पताल हो, दवाओं की दूकानें या तो सरकार खोले या अन्य लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दे जिसमें जनता परेशानी से बच सके और इलाज सुलभ हो सके ।

गांवों में रूरल हाउसिंग की स्कीम जो है, उसे ऐसे गांवों में जहां की मिट्टी खराब है, बाढ़ या पानी के स्थान हैं, जहां कच्चे मकानों के कारण जनता परेशान है, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेटों के जरिये चलवाने का प्रबन्ध करे, जिससे गांवों की जनता इस स्कीम का लाभ उठा सके । अभी तक बाढ़ एरिया में, कुछ नहीं हुआ है । ऐसे कागजी प्रबन्ध रहने से क्या लाभ ?

फैमिली प्लैनिग ज्यादा दिनों से चालू है। बस वर्ष पहले इस देश की ३६ करोड़ की आबादी थी जो अब बढ़ कर ४५ करोड़ हो गई है। जब १० वर्ष में ९ करोड़ आबादी बढ़ी, जो कि हर वर्ष में १ करोड़ पड़ती है, तो क्या इसकी रोकथाम में कोई विशेष तरक्की हुई है ? यदि नहीं हुई तो जो २७ करोड़ रु० इस स्कीम के लिये निश्चित है, जो कि उसके प्रचार में खर्च होता है, उसे कम किया जावे क्योंकि गांवों में प्रचार नहीं है। इन रुपयों को युद्ध कार्यों या उत्पादन की तरफ लगाया जावे।

शहरों में बच्चा पैदा होने पर कुछ प्रबन्ध हो जाता है मगर गांवों में जहां आबादी भी ज्यादा है और जहां अस्पताल भी नहीं हैं, जहां आये दिन बच्चा पैदा होते समय बच्चा बच्चा की मृत्यु तक हो जाती है। सरकार को वहां पर जो छोटे अस्पताल हों उनके जरिये लोकल दाइयों को अनिवार्य रूप से ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये तथा रुई व दवाइयां देना चाहिये। साथ ही उन छोटे-छोटे अस्पतालों में मुफ्त दूध का प्रबन्ध किया जावे। और वहां पर इस तरह का प्रचार कि बच्चा पैदा होने के पहले व बाद में किस तरह औरतों की हिफाजत की जानी चाहिये, किया जाना चाहिये।

कुष्ठ रोग, फाइलेरिया, मलेरिया, चेचक, क्षय रोग व डायबिटीज जैसे रोगों पर विशेष ध्यान देते रहने की आवश्यकता है जिन पर अभी भी काबू नहीं किया जा सका है।

तन्दुरुस्ती लाख नियामत है, ऐसा कहा जाता है। सरकार उन लोगों की तरफ जो मरीज बन कर अस्पताल में दाखिल होते हैं, ध्यान नहीं देती है। उन लोगों को, जो कि खराब तन्दुरुस्ती के कारण मरीज बन रहे हैं, किसी प्रचार के द्वारा भी बतलाने और बीमारी की रोक थाम की स्कीमों की तरफ भी सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती, जबकि तन्दुरुस्ती खराब होने से ही रोग बढ़ रहे हैं।

बहुत से ऐसे रोग हैं जिनका इलाज ऐलोपैथिक के बजाय आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा से सस्ते में हो सकता है, जैसे वायु रोग, प्रदर, प्रमेह, पीलिया, संग्रहणी अतिसार तथा कुछ प्रकार के चर्म रोग आदि। इस तरह के रोगों में जहां ऐलोपैथी नाकामयाब रहती है वहां देखा गया है कि आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों से बहुत कामयाबी हुई है।

आज जिस तरह सरकार ऐलोपैथी और हिकमत को प्रोत्साहन देती है, आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा को क्यों न उसी तरह से मौका दिया जाय जिसमें आज भी ऐसे सस्ते और चमत्कारिक नुस्खे हैं जो फौरन लाभ करते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि एक ही खुराक में दवा लाभ न करे तो दवा कैसी ? अगर दवा न भी दी जाये और इलाज सिर्फ कुदरत पर छोड़ दिया जाय तो भी रोग वैसे ही कम हो जाते हैं।

आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में भी नर्सिंग की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

सेंट्रल ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ऐलोपैथीक दवाओं की खोज करने के लिये है। इसी प्रकार आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट भी होना चाहिये। एक ऐसी भी आयुर्वेदिक संस्था बननी चाहिये जिस के द्वारा ऐसी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां जो शीघ्र लाभ करने वाली हों बनाई जायें। वह देश के चाहे जिस भाग में हो, लेकिन उससे देश भर को लाभ दिलाने का प्रयत्न सरकार करे।

आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों में जो शीघ्र लाभ करने वाली हैं, उनके इंजैक्शन तैयार किये जाने चाहियें।

देश में कोई भी सुव्यवस्थित आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल नहीं है, ऐसा अस्पताल सुविज्ञ वैद्यों की देखभाल में सरकार को बनाना चाहिये जिसमें सारी सुविधायें ऐलोपैथिक अस्पतालों की ही तरह सुलभ की जायें। इसमें आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों से ही इलाज हो। और

[श्री राम सिंह]

नर्सिंग आदि का भी प्रबन्ध वैसा ही सुचारु हो। ऐसे अस्पतालों के लिये नये भवनों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था न हो तो किराये के भवनों में ही आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय खोले जायें।

अभी जो औषधियां दूकानों पर मिलती हैं उन में पुरानी और बेकार औषधियां भी मिश्रित कर नई के साथ बेच दी जाती हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो अच्छी औषधियां हैं वह भी इससे खराब हो जाती हैं। इसलिये ऐसी औषधियों के उत्पादन व बिक्री पर नियन्त्रण रखना चाहिये ताकि जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ न हो।

सरकार वैद्यक की टीका टिप्पणी तो करती है और उसको निरर्थक बताती है किन्तु आजकल आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां अधिकतम निम्नसारीय फार्मेसी या वैद्यों के द्वारा केवल रुपया कमाने के लिये बनाई जाती हैं जिससे जनता को अधिक दिनों तक चिकित्सा करने पर भी लाभ नहीं होता है और कभी-कभी हानि भी करती हैं। जनता का ऐसी चिकित्सा पर पैसा भी बरबाद होता है और दवाओं पर से विश्वास भी उठ जाता है। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि ऐसी दवाओं को चाहे वह कहीं भी बनती हों, वह रोके, उन पर रोक लगाये और शुद्ध तथा अच्छी दवायें बेचे जाने की ही अनुमति दे। और तब ही सरकार दोषारोपण का सोचे। मुझे यह देख कर खेद होता है कि आयुर्वेद पद्धति की शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था नितान्त अपर्याप्त है और उसके ऊपर अनुसन्धान की व्यवस्था तो नहीं के बराबर ही है जबकि ऐलोपैथिक औषधियों के निर्माण पर देश का करोड़ों रुपया व्यय किया जाता है और आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के निर्माण की कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं, और सरकार आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये केवल बातें ही करती है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष श्री, आज तक जो हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने कार्रवाई की है और हमारे देश की जो आयुष्य मर्यादा बढ़ी है और कुछ रोगों पर जो कण्ट्रोल पाया है, इस पर मैं हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का धन्यवाद करती हूं। मगर मैं सुझाव के तौर पर कुछ बातों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूं।

एक बात तो यह है कि आजकल क्यूरेटिव साइड की ओर ज्यादा जोर लग रहा है। मेरी समझ में प्रिवेंटिव साइड पर ज्यादा जोर लगाने की जरूरत है। मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य के लिए स्वच्छ हवा और स्वच्छ पानी जरूरी है, मगर इनका मिल पाना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। कुछ समय पहले की बात है, हमने कलकत्ते में देखा, और सदन के सदस्य इस बात को जानते हैं, कि वहां गारबेज के इतने ढेर लगे रहते थे कि उनके कारण स्वास्थ्य की क्या हालत होगी यह अच्छी तरह सोचा जा सकता है। मैं समझती हूं कि हमारा काम हम जितने समय में करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो सकता।

दिल्ली में भी कई ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहां पब्लिक लैटरिन्स नहीं हैं, लेवेटरीज भी नहीं है और ऐसे इलाके हैं जिनमें शायद बहिनों को भी बाहर खुले में लैटरिन के लिए जाना पड़ता है। ऐसा मैंने दिल्ली में देखा है। मेरी हैल्थ मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना है कि और मंत्रालयों से बात करके ऐसा करें कि जो नए-नए कल-कारखाने बन रहे हैं वे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में स्थापित न हों बल्कि उनको उनसे दूर हटाया जाए।

सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात पीने के पानी की है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि उसके बारे में सोचा जा रहा है कि ड्रिंकिंग वाटर बोर्ड बनाया जाएगा। मैं कहती

हूं कि इसके लिए इतना सोचने की क्या जरूरत है। हम एक साल भर से सुनते रहे हैं कि यह बोर्ड बनने वाला है। तो मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि यह जल्दी से जल्दी बन जाए और इमरजेंसी के कारण किसी और चीज पर भले की कटौती आ जाए, पर इस पर न आए। इस बारे में विशेष रूप से इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं।

जिस ढंग से अस्पताल और दवाखाने तथा हैल्थ सेंटर बन रहे हैं, उनका ढंग ऐसा है कि उनमें बहुत खर्चा होता है। हमारे देश की हालत हम देखें और उसकी जनसंख्या की ओर हम देखें, तो इस ढंग से यदि हम चलते रहेंगे तो मैं यह मानती हूं कि अगले २५ या ५० सालों में भी हम देश के हर एक निवासी को अपने कामों से फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकेंगे।

आगे एक बात और है। मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया और लेपरासी जैसे रोगों के बारे में कंट्रोल करने की स्कीमें बनायी गयीं। अच्छी स्कीमें हैं, उनसे लाभ भी हुआ है और उनके द्वारा हमने कुछ रोगों पर कंट्रोल भी पाया है। मगर इस बारे में पब्लिसिटी और प्रापेगेंडा और ज्यादा होना चाहिए, जो अभी हो रहा है वह काफी नहीं है। और जिनके लिए वह जरूरी है उन तक वह पहुंचता भी नहीं है। जैसे स्मालपाक्स है। इसके कारण हजारों बच्चे हर साल मरते हैं। ये जो बच्चे मरते हैं ये ज्यादातर माता पिता के अज्ञान के कारण मरते हैं। उनको नहीं मालूम कि उनको इस बीमारी के प्रिवेंशन के लिए या क्योर के लिए क्या करना चाहिए। तो इसके बारे में जोर से प्रापेगेंडा होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात लेपरासी के बारे में है। इसके बारे में जो प्रोग्राम बन रहे हैं वे बहुत अच्छे हैं और कई स्टेटों में बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर यह काम कुछ स्टेटों में तेजी से चले और कुछ में धीरे चले तो भी काम नहीं बन सकता क्योंकि जो लेपर हैं वे मोबाइल हैं, एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आते-जाते रहते हैं। तो मैं समझती हूं कि इस रोग को हटाना है तो उसके लिए कानूनी मदद की भी जरूरत हो सकती है। तो मेरी माननीय मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना है कि इसके बारे में सब विचार करके कोई कानून लाएं जिससे हम इस रोग पर विजय पा सकें क्योंकि मालूम हुआ है कि लैपरासी का कंट्रोल करना ज्यादा कठिन नहीं है।

आयुर्वेद के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गयी हैं। मैं भी इस बारे में अपनी कुछ राय प्रकट करना चाहती हूं। जो महाबलेश्वर में कानफ्रेंस हुई थी उसमें नतीजा यह निकला कि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद ही चलाया जाए। मैं चाहती हूं कि आयुर्वेद के नाम पर धोखेबाजी नहीं चलनी चाहिए। उसमें एडल्टरेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। मगर जब हम शुद्ध आयुर्वेद की बात करते हैं तो दिमाग में ऐसी बात आती है कि हम पुराने आयुर्वेद को कायम रखें और उसके बारे में कोई नई बात न सोचें। इस प्रकार सोचना एक्स्ट्रीम तक इस बात को ले जाना है। आयुर्वेद भी एक साइंटिफिक सिस्टम है, मगर उसको मार्डन सिस्टम आफ मैडीसन नहीं माना जाता है। आज देश के ८० प्रतिशत लोग आयुर्वेद का इस्तेमाल करते हैं फिर भी उनको उनका उचित स्टेटस नहीं दिया जाता। अगर उसे शुद्ध आयुर्वेद के नाम पर आइसोलेट कर देंगे तो उसे धक्का पहुंचेगा। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो नई-नई खोजें और एक्सपैरीमेंट होते हैं उनका लाभ आयुर्वेद को भी मिलना चाहिए। आयुर्वेद ओरिएंटेड नचाहता है। इसका यह अर्थ

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

नहीं कि वह एलोपैथी की तरह चलाया जाए। उसके अपने जो असूल है, उसकी जो असली बातें हैं उन पर डटे रहने के बाद, जो कुछ नयापन हो उसे लेने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि जिन्होंने इंटीग्रेटेड सिस्टम से शिक्षा पायी है उनका क्या भविष्य होगा।

कांट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ स्कीम के बारे में यहां बात कही गई। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में जो स्कीमें बनती हैं उनको ऊपर के स्तर पर लागू किया जाता है और उनका नीचे आना मुश्किल होता है, बल्कि वे नीचे तक तो आती ही नहीं। हमारी जो मिनिस्टर हैं वह तो बापू के पास रह चुकी हैं। मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि वे कांट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ सरविस या हैल्थ इंश्योरेंस की स्कीम के बारे में सोचें जो कि उन लोगों पर लागू हों जो कि पिछड़े हुए गरीब लोग हैं। आपने हम एम० पीज० के लिए और फर्स्ट और सैकिंड क्लास अफसरों के लिये यह सुविधा दी है। हम तो अपने पैसे से भी अपना इलाज करवा सकते हैं और हम इन सुविधाओं के लिये ठहर सकते हैं। तो मेरा कहना है कि इन स्कीमों को पहले नीचे से लागू करना चाहिए जिससे नई नई चीजों का लाभ गरीबों को मिल सके।

एक बात धूम्रपान के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। कहा जाता है कि इसके बारे में दो राएं हैं। कोई कोई कहते हैं कि उससे कोई रोग नहीं होगा। लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट यू० के० की अखबारों में छपी हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि वे हैल्थ के लिए हानिकारक है। मैं नहीं कह सकती कि सिगरेट को आप कानूनी तौर से रोक सकती हैं या नहीं, लेकिन इतना मेरा सुझाव है कि जो पबलिक प्लेसेज हैं, जो पबलिक हाउसेज है या सिनेमाघर हैं, या रेलवे स्टेशन हैं उनमें सिगरिटों के एडवरटाइजमेंट को जल्द से जल्द रोक देना चाहिये। इसे रोकने से जो प्रतिष्ठा सिगरेट को मिली हुई है वह खत्म हो जाएगी।

ये बातें मैंने सुझाव के तौर पर आपके सामने रखी हैं। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और जो हमारे प्राबलम हैं वे सब जल्दी हल नहीं हो सकते, पर हमको पूरी चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया लोगों को पीने का पानी भी अच्छा नहीं मिलता और खाने के पदार्थ भी अच्छे नहीं मिलते। तेल में व्हाइट आइल लगाया जाता है। दवाओं में भी ऐसा ही होता है। यह तो मैं एकदम नहीं कह सकती कि इन चीजों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाए, मगर ऐसी व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिए कि ड्रग्स का धंधा सिर्फ प्राफीटियरिंग के लिए न चलाया जाय। देश के स्वास्थ्य के लिये यह जरूरी है कि वे चीजें पूर्णतया शुद्ध होनी चाहिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी बड़ी आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं पुनः निवेदन करूंगी कि इस मंत्रालय का काम अधिक तेजी से चले। हमारा स्वास्थ्य का प्राबलम बड़ा है पिछड़े इलाकों से ज्यादा तकलीफ है आज हालत यह बन रही है कि डाक्टर लोग देहातों में जाना ही नहीं चाहते। वे शहरों में ही बने रहना चाहते हैं। मंत्रालय को इस चीज को देखना चाहिये कि आज डाक्टर लोग देहातों में जाने में खुश नहीं हैं तो उनको वहां जाने के लिये कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जाय। इसके लिये कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जाय, देहातों में जाने के लिये उनको ऐक्सट्रा इमौल्यूमेंट्स दिये जायें। और अन्य इंसैंटिव्स दिये जायें। कुछ न कुछ अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये ताकि डाक्टर लोग देहातों में जाकर काम करें वहां की गरीब जनता के स्वास्थ्य आदि की उचित देखभाल की जा सके।

श्री कछवाय (दवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के बजट अनुदानों पर बोलते हुए मैं इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान दो, चार चीजों की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा।

देशी आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली एक बहुत ही प्राचीन और मानी हुई पद्धति हमारे देश की है । इसलिए आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति को पूरे रूप से सारे भारतवर्ष में लागू करना अत्यावश्यक है । आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति संसार की सब चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की अपेक्षा पुरानी है और सच तो यह है कि इस आयुर्वेद ने ही अन्य सभी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों को जन्म दिया है । आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति चूंकि बहुत सस्ती और सहल है इसलिये आज हमारे देहाती क्षेत्रों की गरीब जनता इस पद्धति को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से स्वीकार करती है ।

दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह है कि आयुर्वेद के बारे में सरकार के जो सलाहकार हैं, हैल्थ मिनिस्टर को जो सलाह देने वाले लोग अथवा विभाग है वह सब एलोपेथी को मानने वाले और एलोपेथिक पढ़े लिखे होते है । उनके मन में आयुर्वेद के लिए एक घृणा या उपेक्षा का भाव रहता है और सरकार को वह लोग यह सलाह देते हैं कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति देश के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है । वह अपूर्ण व त्रुटिपूर्ण है । इस देश के लिए तो एलोपैथिक ही ठीक है और उसी को कायम रहना चाहिए । जितने भी मिनिस्टर्स यहां बैठे हुए हैं वे सब एलोपैथी को पसन्द करते हैं और उसी को अच्छा समझते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में शासन को खोज करानी चाहिए । जितना खर्चा एलोपैथी पर किया जाता है उतना ही खर्चा यदि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति पर किया जाय तो हमारा बहुत सा फौरेन एक्सचेंज मनी जो कि अंग्रेजी दवाइयों आदि को मंगाने के लिए विदेशों में चला जाता है वह निश्चित रूप से जाना बंद हो जायगा । लेकिन मेरा ऐसा कहने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि एलोपैथी नितांत बुरी है । बिला शक उसमें बहुत सी अच्छाइयां व गुण भी हैं और हमें वह गुण अवश्य लेने चाहिएं । अब आपरेशन व चीर फाड़ करने की जो उसमें पद्धति है वह बिला शक एक खूबी और विशेषता है और उस का फ़ायदा हमें अवश्य लेना चाहिए ।

आयुर्वेद पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को आज जिस प्रकार से बजाय इनकरेज करने के उलटे हैरेस किया जाता है, आवश्यक सहूलियतें उनको नहीं दी जाती हैं और उनके साथ अन्याय किया जाता है, आज के युग में तत्काल बंद हो जाना चाहिए । उनको पढ़ाई के दौरान अनेकों असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार एलोपैथिक के छात्रों को सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं, सामग्री और प्रोत्साहन आदि देती है वह सब आयुर्वेद के छात्रों को भी मिलना चाहिए । आज वह सब सुविधाएं उन्हें नहीं मिल रही हैं ।

एक अन्य बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सारे भारतवर्ष के अंदर आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथिक इन दोनों पद्धतियों के पढ़े हुए और इन की परीक्षाएं पास करे हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या ५०,००० है । इस देश में ५०,००० डाक्टर्स हैं । उनका आज की संकटकालीन स्थिति को देखते हुए ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है, ऐसा मेरा शासन के ऊपर आरोप है । मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार आज उन लोगों के साथ क्यों किया जाता है ? मेरी तो समझ में इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी में जो सुझाव देने वाले हैं और शासन के जो सलाहकार हैं वे इस देशी आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध हैं और वह इसको किसी प्रकार से देश में लाना नहीं चाहते । शासन को इस ओर ध्यानपूर्वक देखना चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों की गुमराहकुन सलाह से आयुर्वेदिक के प्रति उपेक्षा भाव न रखना चाहिए । एलोपैथी पढ़े लिखे लोग जो कि सलाहकार भी होते हैं वह आयुर्वेद को कैसी हिकारत की नज़र से देखते हैं इसके लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि मेरे घर में आज एक पत्र आया था । चूंकि वह अंग्रेजी में था इसलिए मैं ने उसे अपने एक मित्र से

[श्री कछवाय]

पढ़वाया । उस पत्र में आयुर्वेद की अनेकों बुराइयां लिखी गई थीं । पत्र में लिखा था कि यह पद्धति बिल्कुल अवैज्ञानिक, अपूर्ण और त्रुटिपूर्ण है और यह कि आयुर्वेद मूर्ख लोगों की पद्धति है । इस प्रकार के शब्द उसमें लिखे हुए थे । मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि जो पद्धति भारतवर्ष में विगत हजारों वर्षों से चली आ रही है, जिस पद्धति ने कि अनेक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों को जन्म दिया है, उस प्राचीन और मानी हुई चिकित्सा प्रणाली के लिए ऐसे शब्द लिखना सिवाय मूर्खता के और कोई दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती है ।

आज की संकटकालीन स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारे देश में डाक्टरों का जो अभाव फैला हुआ है उस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और इस कमी को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए । डाक्टरी सुविधा को समान रूप से सब जगह उचित व्यवस्था हो ताकि हमारे देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रह सके और वह बाहरी शत्रु का सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने में कंधे से कंधा मिला सकें ।

आज हमारे देशवासियों में काफी संख्या ऐसे लोगों की है जिनको कि पौष्टिक तो बात ही क्या पेट भर भोजन तक नहीं मयस्सर होता है । पीने के पानी तक की गांवों में उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और गंदा पानी पीने के कारण उनको तरह तरह के रोग हो जाते हैं । इस मंत्रालय को लोगों को साफ पानी मिल सके इसका भी प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए । पानी की समस्या किसी एक प्रान्त की समस्या नहीं है बल्कि वह तो सारे भारतवर्ष की समस्या है । अनेक प्रांतों में साफ पानी की उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में लोग काफी पीड़ित होते हैं । जहां तक मेरे क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है वहां पीने के लिए पानी इतना गंदा मिलता है कि उसको पीने से लोगों को हैजा या डेरू नाम की बीमारी हो जाती है । हजारों की तादाद में लोगों को निकलता है । शाहजहांपुर में जब मैं पिछली बार वहां गया था तो मैंने देखा कि ३५००० की बस्ती है जिनमें से कि १५००० लोगों को इस तरह की बीमारी थी ।

राजस्थान के अंदर लोगों को काफी दूर दूर से पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है । सरकार को इस पानी की समस्या की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए । यहां राजधानी तक में पानी का बड़ा अभाव रहता है । सरकार को इस दिशा में विशेष क़दम शीघ्र उठाने चाहिएं ।

दिल्ली में आने के बाद से मैं यहां पर स्थित लगभग ८३ झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में घूमा हूं और उनकी हालत को बिल्कुल पास से देखा है । इस तरह से मैंने क़रीब २ लाख ३५ हजार जनता से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है । मैं ने उनकी जो दयनीय दशा देखी उसका कुछ चित्र मैं बहुत संक्षेप में इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मैंने देखा है कि जहां पर १००० झुग्गियां हैं उन १००० झुग्गियों में रहने वाले करीब ५, ६ हजार लोगों के लिए केवल एक ही नल है । उस एक नल पर बेशुमार भीड़ रहती है और लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से पानी नहीं मिल पाता है । वहां की सफ़ाई की व्यवस्था भी बड़ी शोचनीय है । चारों तरफ़ कूड़े और गंदगी के ढेर जमा रहते हैं । स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा उनके प्रति उपेक्षा भाव बर्ता जा रहा है । उनको इतनी गंदगी, पानी के अभाव और अन्य असुविधाओं का शिकार होना पड़ता है और उन ग़रीबों की दशा ऐसी ख़राब है कि देख कर रोना आता है । मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान किसी और तरफ़ मालूम पड़ता है, किसी अन्य विचार में डूबे मालूम पड़ते हैं और इसलिए वह मेरी अर्ज़-दाश्त पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं । आज दिल्ली के अंदर इन झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाली सात लाख की अवस्था दर्दनाक है । न उनके लिए पीने के पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध है, न सफ़ाई की माकूल व्यवस्था है और ग़रीबी के अभिशाप से पीड़ित इन लोगों को भरपेट भोजन भी नहीं मिल पाता है । इन गंदी बस्तियों में

झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले निवासियों का जीवन बड़ी ही ख़राब अवस्था में गुजर रहा है। उनके मकानों और आसपास की गलियों की सफ़ाई की व्यवस्था बड़ी ही ख़राब रहती है जिसके कि कारण ये लोग टी० बी० और मलेरिया आदि अनेकों बीमारियों के शिकार हो जाते हैं। बरसात में उनकी कठिनाइयां और अधिक बढ़ जाती हैं। वे नारकीय जीवन से इतना तंग आ चुके हैं कि इन झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाली ७ लाख जनता के मन में एक बड़ा रोष पैदा हो रहा है। स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों का ध्यान उधर कतई नहीं जाता है। उन लोगों ने लाचार होकर आगामी १ मई को संसद् भवन के सामने एक बड़ा भारी प्रदर्शन करने का निश्चय किया है ताकि अधिकारियों की आंखें खुलें। वे अपनी दुर्दशा की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहते हैं। चूंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यदि १०-२० हजार आदमी कोई प्रदर्शन करते हैं तो उसका विशेष असर नहीं पड़ता है इसलिए जब तक १ लाख आदमी हमारे सामने प्रदर्शन करने के लिए नहीं आते हैं तब तक उनकी बात नहीं मानी जाती है। जनता ने उनकी यह बात स्वीकार की है और इन ग़रीब और बेकस मजदूरों ने यह निश्चय किया है कि एक मई को इस संसद् भवन के सामने वह एक लाख की तादाद में व्यवस्थित ढंग से प्रदर्शन करेंगे और इस सदन में देश भर के जो प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आये हैं उनको वे सुनायेंगे कि उनकी समस्या और कठिनाइयां क्या हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य का स्तर बहुत गिरता जा रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि बीस साल का बालक पांच सेर वजन भी नहीं उठा सकता, क्योंकि उस में ताकत नहीं होती है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में खाने-पीने के पदार्थ शुद्ध नहीं मिलते हैं और स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने के लिए जो सुविधायें और सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिलती हैं।

दो चार दिन पहले मैंने सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर हो रहे वाद-विवाद में भाषण करते हुए बताया था कि छोटे शहरों में अधिकांश विद्यार्थी ऐसे होते हैं, जो कि स्कूल जाने के समय सिनेमा चले जाते हैं। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से नम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन को सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री को लिखना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी स्थान पर दिन के समय सिनेमा नहीं चलने चाहिए और अगर कोई चलाये, तो उस के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

इस देश की जनता सस्ते इलाज की आवश्यकता को महसूस करती है। यदि कोई एलोपैथी का इलाज कराए, तो एक इंजेक्शन के लिए तीन चार रुपए देने पड़ते हैं, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि उस की तीन चार रोज की मजदूरी चली जाती है। इस देश का आम आदमी यह सोचता है कि जब मैं आठ या बारह आने रोज कमाता हूं, तो दो आने की पुड़िया से मेरी बीमारी ठीक हो जाए। इस लिए सरकार को इस देश के लोगों को सस्ता इलाज सुलभ कराने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

दवाओं के मंहगेपन के बारे में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। पूना के पास सरकारी कारखाने में जो पेनिसिलिन बनाई जाती है, वह केवल १८ नये पैसे में बन कर तैयार होती है, लेकिन वह ५० नये पैसे में बेची जाती है। इस से प्रकट होता है कि सरकार कितना ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा लेती है। कोई दुकान इस को २५ नये पैसे, कोई ३० नये पैसे और कोई ४० नये पैसे ज्यादा पर बेचती है। जब सरकारी कारखाने की दवाओं के दाम इतने बढ़ा कर लिए जाते हैं, तो फिर दूसरे लोग ऐसा क्यों नहीं करेंगे? इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि दूसरों को कुछ कहने से पहले सरकार को अपने कारखानों में उस का पालन करना चाहिए।

मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी महोदया से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन को मेरे साथ चल कर दिल्ली

[श्री कछवाय]

नगर की २३५ गन्दी बस्तियों का दौरा करना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि वहां पर लोग किस प्रकार अपने परिवार का पालन करते हैं, मां किस प्रकार अपने बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करती है। मंत्राणी महोदय को तो यह जानने का अवसर नहीं मिला कि किस तरह बच्चों को पालना चाहिए। उन को अनुभव प्राप्त करना चाहिए कि वहां पर मां किस प्रकार अपने बच्चों को पालती है और उस को कितने दुख और तक्लीफ़ उठानी पड़ती है।

श्रीमती चावडा (बनस्कंठा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो बातें आ गई हैं, मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहती, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहती हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ कार्य किया है, वह सचमुच प्रशंसनीय है।

देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी और संकट की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमें डाक्टरों और नर्सों की बहुत ही जरूरत है। इसलिए हम को जल्दी ही डाक्टर और नर्स तैयार करने चाहिए और उन को तैयार करने के लिये जो भी खर्च हम करेंगे वह उपयोगी ही होगा। मरीजों को डाक्टरों और नर्सों दोनों की आवश्यकता होती है। फिर भी आम नर्सों को मान की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाता है इस के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूंगी कि इस विचार को बदलना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमें नर्सों की बहुत ही जरूरत है और उन के द्वारा मरीजों को डाक्टरों से ज्यादा आराम पहुंचता है। एक अच्छी नर्स पाने पर मरीज अपना आधा दुख भूल जाते हैं या अपने दुख को कम महसूस करते हैं। हमें इस पर गौर करना चाहिए।

हम को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की अधिक जरूरत है, क्योंकि शहरों के बजाय देहात ज्यादा हैं और देहातों में रह किसी प्रकार की स्वास्थ्य सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। हर दो या चार हजार आबादी की बस्ती पर प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य-केन्द्र खोला जाना चाहिए और उस के साथ ही वहां पर डाक्टरों के रहने का इन्तजाम भी होना चाहिए, ताकि वे देहातों में जायें और वहां रह सकें।

जहां तक पीने के पानी का सम्बन्ध है, कई देहात ऐसे हैं, जहां पीने के पानी की सुविधा नहीं होती है। लोग तालाब से पानी पीते हैं, उसी में नहाते और कपड़े आदि धोते हैं। पशु भी उसी में गोबर करते हैं और पानी पीते हैं। प्रकट है कि ऐसा पानी स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक होता है और आगे चल कर इस से बीमारियां फैलती हैं और देहाती लोग उन बीमारियों के शिकार बन जाते हैं। हमें चाहिए कि उन लोगों को साफ़ पीने के पानी की सुविधा दी जाये।

जिस विभाग से मैं आती हूं, वहां आज भी सौ, सवासौ देहात ऐसे हैं, जहां पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है और पानी की चोरी होती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सा विभाग है ?

श्रीमती चावडा : बनस्कांठा डिस्ट्रिक्ट, गुजरात। पहले तो और भी अधिक देहात थे जिन को पानी बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता था। वहां स्थिति यह है कि बारिश में जो पानी आता है, वह तालाब में जमा हो जाता है और वे लोग उसी को काम में लाते हैं। जब गर्मी आती है, तो वह तालाब सूख जाता है। तब तालाब में गड्ढे खोदे जाते हैं और उन में जो पानी निकलता है, उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। उन गडढों पर चौकी की जाती है, क्योंकि बहुत कम पानी आता है और अगर उस पर चौकी न की जाये, तो पानी चोरी चला जाता है। जो बहन पानी भरते जाती है, उन के साथ किसी घर वाले को जाना पड़ता

है । आज यह परिस्थिति वहां की है । यह स्थिति मैंने स्टेट की हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने भी रखी थी और उनको अपने यहां आने का आमंत्रण दिया था । जब वह आई, तो मैंने उन को कहा कि हमारे यहां पानी खारी होता है । उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो में मान नहीं सकती हूं । मैंने कहा आइये में बताती हूं । में उनको वहां ले गई । दोपहर का वक्त था जब वह आने वाले थे । पहले ही दो रोज से वहां पर इंतजाम हो चुका था । गर्मियों के दिनों में वैसे ही पानी बहुत कम निकलता है और बड़ी मेहनत से पीने के पानी को इकट्ठा किया जाता है । सरकारी अफसर भी वहां पहुंच गये थे । पीने के पानी का इंतजाम भी कर दिया गया है । वह वहां करीब दो बजे आये । मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा कि आप पानी पियेंगे या शरबत पीना चाहेंगे । उन्होंने कहा कि में पानी ही पीना चाहूंगा । मेरे पास कुछ भाई मौजूद थे और मैंने उन से कहा कि जा कर आपके लिए पानी ले आय । जब वह पानी आया तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि आप से तो मैंने कहा था कि में पानी पीऊंगा और आपने शरबत मंगा लिया है । मैंने उत्तर दिया कि आप पी कर तो देखिये, यह पानी ही है, शरबत नहीं है । मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि उन्होंने रंग देख कर ही यह समझ लिया कि यह शरबत है जबकि असल में वह पानी था । उस पानी की काफी सफाई भी की गई थी लेकिन फिर भी वह पानी इतना गन्दा था कि उसमें शरबत का ही कलर उनको नजर आया . . . .

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) वह जिन्दा अभी तक है या नहीं ?

श्रीमती चावदा : उस पानी को पीने के लोग इतने आदी हो गये हैं कि उन्हें कोई तकलीफ ही नहीं होती और अगर होती भी है तो बहुत कम । फिर और कोई चारा भी तो नहीं । उनको सब कुछ सहन करना पड़ता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में आपके द्वारा माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि हमारी जो पानी की कठिनाई है, इस को वह समझें और इसको हल करने की दिशा में कोई ोस कदम उठाएं ।

जो वहां पर पीने के पा ी की कमी है, उस से देहातों में अनेक प्रकार के रोग फैलते हैं, अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियां फैलती हैं । खास तौर से स्किन डिजीजिज, आंखों की डिजीजिज तथा पेट के रोग फैलते ह । लोग इन बीमारियों से बच सकें, इसके लिए जरू ी है कि उनके लिए पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था हो । मैं चाहती हूं कि यह जो असुविधा वहां है, इसको दूर किया जाये ताकि व रोगों से मुक्ति पा सकें ।

अन्त में आपने जो मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करती हूं ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की पृष्ठभूमि में जबकि जंग के बादल हमारे सिरों पर मंडरा रहे हैं, यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि हमारे देश में डाक्टरों का बड़ा भारी अभाव है । आप जानते ही हैं कि लड़ाई में डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता होती है, नर्सों की आवश्यकता होती है । जब यहां देश में इनकी पूर्ति न हो सके, जब देश में इनकी कमी हो, तो कार्य किस तरह से चल सकता है, इसको आप अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं ।

हमारे देश में अभी कुल ७१ मैडीकल कालेज हैं और उन में सात हजार विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं । यह संख्या बहुत कम है । मेरा विचार है कि प्रशिक्षण के लिए अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें और अधिक से अधिक संख्या में डाक्टर तैयार किये जाने चाहिये और अधिक से अधिक संख्या में मैडीकल कालेजों में भरती की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । खुशी की बात है कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

मंत्रालय ने इसकी कुछ थोड़ी बहुत व्यवस्था तो की है। वह कुछ अनुदान के रूप में राज्यों को रुपया भी देता है। लेकिन यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। इस एमरजेंसी के दौर में तथा अंतरिम काल में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए।

एम० बी० बी० एस० का कोर्स जोकि साढ़े चार साल का कर दिया गया है, यह एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। तब तक ये लोग कालेजों में से निकलेंगे तब तक जो गैप है, उसको पूरा करने की भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस अंतरिम काल के लिए कुछ और प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, चाहे फिर साल भर का कोर्स हो या छः महीने का हो। इस काल में प्रारम्भिक चीजें लोगों को सिखाई जानी चाहियें ताकि जब आवश्यकता हो, उन लोगों को काम में लाया जा सके। अभी मद्रास ने १८ महीने के कोर्स की व्यवस्था की है। उस को ले कर काफी टीका टिप्पणी की जा रही है और कहा जा रहा है कि यह समय अपर्याप्त है और इस में प्रशिक्षण नहीं हो सकता है। टीका-टिप्पणी तो होगी ही लेकिन यह भी देखा जाना चाहिये कि जो कमी है या जो गैप है, वह कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसकी ओर मंत्रालय ध्यान दे और छः महीने या साल भर के प्रशिक्षण के कोर्स खोले जायें ताकि कमी पूरी हो सके।

हमारे यहां डाक्टरों की कितनी कमी है, यह मैं आप को बतलाता हूं। हमारी आबादी करीब ४४ करोड़ है और हमारे पास करीब एक लाख डाक्टर हैं। अगर एक हजार आबादी पर एक डाक्टर की व्यवस्था की जाये तो हमें ४ लाख ४० हजार डाक्टर चाहियें और इनके लिए करीब १३ लाख दूसरे आदमी चाहियें, जैसे नर्सें हैं, कम्पाउंडर हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं। खेद की बात है कि पंद्रह वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी सरकार की समझ में यह बात नहीं आई है कि इस ४४ करोड़ जनसंख्या के लिए एक लाख डाक्टर अपर्याप्त हैं, नितान्त अपर्याप्त हैं। मैं और राज्यों की बात नहीं जानता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं जानता हूं। पिछले वर्ष वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने, जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री भी हैं, कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब ३२०० ऐसी डिसपेंसरीज हैं, जिन में डाक्टर नहीं हैं . . .

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): He is referring to a statement which appeared in newspapers recently where the figure mentioned is 250, not 3200.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : ३०० डिसपेंसरीज ऐसी हैं, जिन में डाक्टर नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये।

अब मैं होम्योपैथिक प्रणाली के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह बहुत सस्ती प्रणाली है। इस प्रणाली से लोगों को प्रशिक्षण मिले, इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो लोगों का सस्ते में इलाज हो सकता है। सभी जानते हैं कि एलोपैथिक प्रणाली बहुत महंगी प्रणाली है। उसकी दवायें दिन-ब-दिन महंगी होती जा रही हैं। ५ लाख ५८ हजार गांवों में रहने वाले गरीब लोग, मामूली लोग इस प्रणाली से इलाज करा सकें, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि होम्योपैथिक इलाज की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और इसके प्रशिक्षण की भी समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

मेरी कंस्टिट्युएंसी लीमीत है। वहां पर एक आयुर्वेदिक कालेज है जोकि बहुत अच्छा है और बहुत वर्षों से उसकी ख्याति चली आ रही है। मुझे बताया गया है कि सरकार की ओर से यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि आयुर्वेदिक के साथ एलोपैथिक मिश्रित इलाज न हो सके। मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीज मुनासिब नहीं है। यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि

इस में परिवर्तन किया जाये । मेरा सुझाव है कि आयुर्वेदिक कालिजों में आयुर्वेदी के साथ एलोपेथी के ो मिक्स्ड इलाज की व्यवस्था थी उस को जारी रखा जाना चाहिये ।

जैसा कि मैंने पिछले बरस भी कहा था गांवों में क्वैक्स की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । थोड़ी सी शिक्षा के बाद अगर थरमामीटर लगाने का सलीका उनको आ गया तो वे गांवों में बैठ कर इलाज करना शुरू कर देते हैं । इससे मरीजों की जान पर ही आ बनती है, उनकी जाने खतरे में पड़ जाती है । यह तो उनकी जान के साथ खिलवाड़ करना हुआ । मेरा सुझाव है कि क्वैक्स रोकथाम करने के लिए, उससे लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार कोई कानून बनायें और इस प्रकार की चीज को एक जुर्म करार दे । जब तक कोई पूरी तरह से प्रशिक्षित न हो, उसको इलाज करने की अनुमति नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

इसके साथ-साथ आज आवश्यकता है कि हेल्थ एजूकेशन का प्रसार हो । मेरे पास ' हेल्थ एजूकेशन' एक किताब है । उस में एक कोटेशन है :

"Health is the state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This is the conclusion of the World Health Organisation."

स्वास्थ्य क्या है ? आम तौर पर लोग नहीं जानते हैं कि स्वास्थ्य है क्या चीज । स्वास्थ्य के माने यह लगा लिये गये हैं कि अगर किसी जगह किसी प्रकार की बीमारी नहीं है तो स्वास्थ्य अच्छा है । स्वास्थ्य का मतलब यह है कि आदमी का स्वास्थ्य सही तौर से क़ुदरती तौर से, जैसा होना चाहिये वैसा हो उस इलाक़े के,उस देश के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक है वर्ना महज इसी बात से कि मलेरिया का एरैडिकेशन हो रहा है, मलेरिया नहीं फैल रहा है, आदमी कम मर रहे हैं, काम नहीं चलता । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य का विस्तार हो, स्वास्थ्य की तरफ़ लोगों का ध्यान ज्यादा दिलाया जाय । स्वास्थ्य का प्रशिक्षण गावों में हो । वहां पर हेल्थ एजूकेशन का विस्तार हो । गांवों में इस तरह के सेन्टर्स बने जहां लोगों को बतलाया जाय कि स्वास्थ्य क्या चीज है और स्वास्थ्य कैसे कायम रखा जा सकता है । लोग स्वास्थ्य के माने समझें और उनमें स्वस्थ्य रहने की आदत हो तभी देश का उद्धार संभव है ।

पिछले वर्ष मैंने कहा था स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हेल्थ कम्पिटीशन होने चाहिये । जिस तरह से खेती के सिलसिले में या दूसरी चीजों के बारे में होता है उसी तरह से राज्यों के स्तर और जिले के स्तर पर इस तरह के स्वास्थ्य कम्पिटीशन होने चाहिये । जो सबसे ज्यादा स्वस्थ्य लोग है उन्हें पुरस्कार आदि देने चाहिये जिस से स्वास्थ्य को कायम रखने के लिये बढ़ावा मिल सके ।

इस के अलावा जो सब से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण चीज है, और जिस की तरफ़ से मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, वह है न्यूट्रिशन डायट की । आज देश में न्यूट्रिशन का अभाव है । आज लोग जानते नहीं हैं कि वे पौष्टिक पदार्थ कौन से हैं जिन से शरीर बन सकता है और आदमी अच्छी तरह से स्वस्थ्य रह सकता है । इस समय मेरे पास एक किताब है जो कि स्कूल हेल्थ कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है । उस में दिया गया है

"During the years 1956-59, surveys were conducted with the help of WHO in four States of South India with a view to determine the incidence, severity and factors influencing the occurence of Kwashiorkor. Over 4,500 children under five years of age were examined. Kwashiorkar and marasmus (emaciation) were

श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

observed in 2 to 3 per cent of the children. General portion malnutrition other than the above was seen in 5 to 25 per cent of the children."

प्रोटीन के अभाव से बच्चों का जो पोषण होना चाहिये वह रुक जाता है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। न्यूट्रिशन डायट और प्रोटीन की कमी का जो सवाल है वह ग़रीब लोगों में या अंडरडवलप्ड कंट्रीज़ में रहता है। हमारे देश में इस की तरफ़ सरकार का ध्यान होना चाहिये। जब तक पौस्टिक पदार्थ पर्याप्त मात्रा में हमारे यहां नहीं मिल सकेंगे तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि हेल्थ की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

आइस क्रीम और बर्फ़ के इस्तेमाल से लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ता है। इस के मुताल्लिक़ कहा जाता है कि इन में सैक्रीन होती है और व रंग भी होते हैं जो स्वास्थ्य के लिये खराब होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। इसका एक सर्वे होना चाहिये कि जो सेंट पर सेंट सैक्रीन इस्तेमाल होती है उस से क्या नुकसान होता हैं और रंग भी जो इस्तेमाल होते हैं उन से क्या नुकसान होता है।

पानी की समस्या, ख़ास तौर से दिल्ली में, बड़ी एक्यूट है: मैं समझता हूं कि आगामी ग्रीष्म ऋतु में यहां की २७ लाख लोगों की आबादी पर कोई संकट आने वाला है। दिक्कत यह है कि दिल्ली में मकान तो बन रहे हैं लेकिन मकान बनने के साथ गवर्नमेंट और कारपोरेशन पानी की समस्या को हल नहीं करते। पानी की लाइन नहीं दी जाती, इसलिये पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होती। इस तरफ़ भी मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार ध्यान दे और जो संकट आने वाला है उसको वह ध्यान में रक्खे।

अब कुछ थोड़ी सी गांवों की चीज़ें हैं जिन की तरफ़ में ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। गांवों में सांप काटने के वाकये होते हैं जिनसे हर साल हजारों और लाखों आदमी मरते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के क्लिनिक गांव में जहां इस के लिये सीरम की व्यवस्था हो ताकि सांप काटने के टीके लग सकें। और भी इलाज इस के लिये हो सकते हैं। आज तो समझ लिया गया है कि सांप काटने का कोई इलाज नहीं है और लाखों आदमी यहां मरते हैं। डूबने वालों की संख्या भी देहातों में काफ़ी होती है। लोग समझते हैं कि जहां आदमी डूबा वह मर गया तो होता यह है कि उस की सांस रुक जाती है इसलिये उनके लिये रेस्पिरेशन का इन्तज़ाम होना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह के क्लिनिक्स हों जहां पर ऐसी चीज़ों का इलाज हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

इस के साथ साथ पागलपन का रोग भी बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है देश में गांवों में जगह जगह पर लोग पागल अवस्था में सड़कों पर घूमते रहते हैं। दिन ब दिन उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है मेरे पास इसके भी फ़िगर्स हैं, लेकिन चूंकि मेरे पास समय कम है, मैं उन को कोट नहीं करना चाहता। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाय।

इसी के साथ हार्ट डिज़ीज़ेज़ की संख्या भी बढ़ती जाती है। आये दिन हम अख़बारों में पढ़ते हैं लोग हार्ट की बीमारी से मर गए। अच्छे ख़ासे सोये और चारपाई पर मरे पाये गये। इस के लिये भी हम को कुछ सोचना चाहिये।

आज फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग की बहुत चर्चा होती है। अभी मेरे पास अख़बार की एक कटिंग है। उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि अमरीका जैसे राष्ट्रों में कृत्रिम गर्भ निरोध

की जो व्यवस्था है उसका विरोध किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि कृत्रिम गर्भ विरोध से वेश्या वृत्ति और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा।

मैं समझता हूं कि बजाय फैमिली प्लानिंग के इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो, इस तरह का प्रचार हो, कि लोगों का ध्यान सदाचार की तरफ़ और धर्माचार की तरफ जाय। इस देश की परम्परा ऐसी रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत ब्रह्मचर्य का स्थान रहा है। इस लिये बजाय इस के कि हम भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा दें, वेश्या वृत्ति को बढ़ावा दें, इन उच्च विचारों का विस्तार करें।

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): while suporting the Demands of the Ministry, I would like to make some remarks.

In 1951-52, the expenditure on public health and medicine was abouut 82 nP *per capita* in 1955-56 it was Re. 1·18, in 1958-59 it was Re. 1·47. The same thing happens also in the different States of India. It is a rupee and a few *naye paise*.

Even in these days of national emergency, the allotment for the Health Ministry should be increased, instead of being decreased. Unfortunately, we hear that in this emergency, it has been reduced by about 27 per cent. I submit that the health is the foundation on which other things have to be built including education and even defence. When such is the case, I hope and trust the Government will ask for more funds for the Health Ministry and use it liberally. I am happy to see from the statement that in a year or so the malaria eradication programme would have almost eradicated malaria but, incidentally, there is another disease called filariasis which, about ten years ago, had affected about 6·5 million people. Today, I am told reliably, subject to the approval of the Health Ministry, 65 million people are affected by it. Ten times has been the increase. The Health Ministry should tackle this programme also along with the malaria eradication programme lest it should assume magnitudes which it may take many years to tackle. This disease has become so virulent in our parts of the country.

Perhaps I am stepping, into the prerogative of the hon. lady Members while speaking about primary health centres and family planning. I am told that there are 8000 centres in the country of which 7000 are in rural areas. Artificial way of family planning may not be very useful on account of religious and other considerations. Oral contraceptives could be much more useful, if perfected; it can be widely used, especially by the illiterate people. The higher and middle classes, among whom it has been successful, have been benefited but the lower-middle classes and the poor and the slum dwellers do not know the ABC of family planning or child spacing. If all the major villages have a pilot family planning project, I think we would have solved the problem. I am painfully reminded of what an hon. Member of this House, an ex Chief Minister of an enlightened and progressive State, said: family planning must be abolished and that money should go to Defence. I am really sorry that such a statement should have been made by him. It is only by family planning that we can solve the problem of poverty which we are facing and which will increase in the national crisis. Family planning is the only answer, if not for today, if not for ten years, for eternity, especially for India.

They have national small-pox eradication programme. Vaccines produced are not commensurate with our population. The only solution for this is primary vaccination for the child and re-vaccination after every third or fifth year. I do not know what Ayurveda says about this. By an Act of Parliament primary and secondary vaccination must be made compulsory from Kanyakumari to the peak of the Himalayas. This morning I read in the paper that even in the peak of Himalayas there are cases of small

[Dr. P. Srinivasan]

pox noticed. The hon. Health Minister replied once that there were certain Acts in some States. Coming from Madras city I know there are some Acts in Madras State. If there is a Central Act, States which do not have it may probably have it and the Centre may enforce it.

I am told that there is one medical man for 6000 of our population. In American it is one for 700 people. I do not know when that day will come in India. I am also told that there are 18 lakhs of beds for about 20 crores of population in Russia. What is the state in India. We have 1·8 lakhs of beds in India.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Russia's population is 200 million.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Medical Profession at higher levels at least should be made an All-India Service, as the IAS or IPS so that there will be intermingling or inter-change of medical professional and medical profession may thereby benefit. An assistant surgeon in Madras gets Rs. 300 as basic pay and goes up to 575; an assistant engineer starts at 350 and goes on till 650. The medical profession is supposed to be called the noblest profession. In this state of affairs, do we really and seriously think that medical men will be attracted to these professions? Many medical men have taken to private practice. Had I entered service, I would have retired by this time and I could not have seen this Parliament. The Health Ministry should look into the anomalies. I am told that in some States including Mysore the pay scale is so low. I request the Health Ministry to use its influence with the State Governments so that it may try to increase the pay scales. Then, there are some house surgeons working in my State. I do not know about other States. Here they are given Rs. 50-75 for boarding and lodging. As a student we used to spend Rs. 100-150. But this is the pittance that they are given.

The so-called anti-biotics which are life-saving at times should be subsidised by the Government. Blood banks are a vital necessity today in the national emergency. Dry plasma plants should be liberally utilised.

Last time when I was participating, I was explaining how in Madras water supply is poor so that an individual got 15 gallons per day whereas in Delhi one got 45 gallons. The Minister of Irrigation and Power, fortunately, yesterday, made a statement in which he said that during the course of his discussions with all the States concerned, they were all very sympathetic to the requirements of Madras for drinking water and they readily agreed to provide 15 TMC from the Krishna rivers . . . (*Interruptions.*) Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra, each will contribute 5 TMC, totalling up to 15 TMC. In the year of grace 1963 it is a happy moment of my life because I happen to be the leader of the Congress municipal party in the Corporation of Madras where this necessity has been felt. I hope and trust that the Health Ministry will try to expedite that programme in what year of grace, I do not know, and I hope it will be completed in a year or two, so that the citizen of Madras will be grateful to this Ministry in the Centre for this.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Health, and while doing so, I might also say that many of the points that I intended to cover have already been covered by my colleague, Dr. P. Srinivasan, and therefore, I would touch other points.

The Health Ministry is in a very invidious position. I say this, because year after year and plan after plan, the amount of money that has been allotted to it is dwindling, whereas the population is increasing. This is

one aspect of the trouble that the Health Ministry faces. There is also the other trouble, and that is, the Health Ministry, while it has Central control, depends to a large extent upon the State Governments to spend the money allotted to them. It has been said often times by the Health Minister and others also that the moneys that are allotted to the States are being diverted for other purposes. As the moneys allotted are less, and as there is also increase in population, one could understand to what extent the Health Ministry's work gets adversely affected.

There is also the other question: this is the time when the national emergency is facing us. As Dr. Srinivasan has already pointed out, health is of primary importance and as such, while the Ministry has opened another 12 or 13 new colleges during the third Plan, the question arises as to why we should not economise even there. We have been thinking in terms of trying to economise the time spent by the students in the medical colleges, but we have also got to economise in such a way that the money to be spent is spent in a better way. There are a number of institutions like Rourkela and other big industries which have already built up sufficiently big hospitals. Some of them have big hospitals with 300 to 500 beds. It is in such places—rural areas—that they are located, and not in the major district towns. If colleges are opened in rural sectors, monies would have been spent not merely on the colleges but we would be economising money on the structure and other things. Therefore, I feel that the Health Ministry should look into this aspect of the question.

The third point is this. We have been thinking quite a good deal about national integration in every sphere of our activity. This has come to the fore front after the aggression by the Chinese, and while as a nation we stand united, it is necessary to inculcate certain basic principles so that the unity is strengthened. I may suggest the opening of regional medical colleges where the students from many parts of the region as well as from outside the region could get admission, instead of taking professors and lecturers belonging to that region, if it is made an all-India cadre, as Dr. Srinivasan has mentioned, it will go a very long way in cementing this unity.

Quite apart from this, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister some matters of urgent and vital importance. One is that of research work and a careful check on the purity of drugs. I congratulate the Ministry on taking necessary steps in the very recent past. Even so, I understand that the number of research workers who do research in some places is small and more than that, the laboratories that have to be equipped properly to do this kind of work are not sufficient, or they are not commensurate to the needs of the situation. In many a place, there has been a defect in the standard preparation of the drugs and it has also been brought to the notice of the Ministry and the States concerned, but no action seems to have been taken. This is a dangerous thing to occur. I do not know; I understand that in some places, pure distilled water in the name of calcium chloride, is put out in the market and the patients have suffered quite a lot owing to the use of things. While the patients suffer, the mercantile community makes money, and at the cost of health of the people. I feel that the Health Ministry ought to be more vigilant and take necessary action, in fact, drastic criminal action in such cases, and put the offenders in jail for seven years or more.

Apart from these things, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister about a small matter in Delhi itself. For example, in Nizamuddin, the place is all filthy and foul-smelling due to unattended drains. It has been represented to the Ministry. Ministry has been asked that something should be done about it. I understand that it

[Dr. Melkote]

is going to cost only about Rs. 10,000. There is no good water-supply in many places of Delhi, and hence some amounts should be spent on some of these projects.

Having said this much, let me turn to ayurveda, which I have been trying to study for the past few years If anything has to be done in this field, it has to be done entirely on a wide basis. People think that aryuveda is a philosophy, and if it is really outmoded, I do not see any reason why it should not go to the archieves. But if it is good, it should be good not only for the men and women of India but good for the whole world. It should be resusciated completely, and therefore, one has to find out whether ayurveda is scientifically based I am afraid I should speak out very openly and candidly here. Almost every Member of this House has been speaking about it and possibly would not vote more money for allopathy, and if more money is asked for ayurveda, the whole House would support it. Whereas, what we find is that the money allotted for alopathy a couple of hundreds of crores but for ayurveda, it is an insignificant amount. If there is any lapse or non-expenditure of funds, possibly it is in the ayurvedic field We want the money to be spent properly, and in fact, more money ought to be given for ayurveda, because people feel that there is a good deal of science behind ayurvedic principle.

When we speak of science, let me say that the modern science of allopathy thinks more in terms of mathematics; it has more of mathematical background, and naturally more of physics and chemistry. Therefore, the question of matter and its implication in science and the term electron and proton have been studied and also the speed of light has been found out, and it is due to these studies that Dr. Einstein fromulated his formula that energy is equal to MC2. He also found out the time and space relationship of matter. These are the things that are being dealt with in the modern scientific background. From the medical background on felt that the spontanous generation of life was given the go-by due to the experiments of Pasteur. Now, the theory is again being revived by eminent scientists. It is being studied by many of the eminent biologists and bio-chemists. They think that life is not merely formed in the cell but in the protein molecule itself. So, the spontaneous generation of life occurred not merely at some ancient time but it is occurring every minute of our life, even today, by the formation of the protein molecule. In certain books such as the *Origin of Life* by I.O. Oparin and in *Time and Space* by Dr. Young, it was considered as a question which ought to be thought of in terms of philosophy. It is being examined today by many eminent medical scientists such as Dr. Young, who have said that this body being formed by matter which feels and obtains the idea of time and space, pain and pleasure, and therefore, biologists ought to take this into consideration and examine it carefully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Melkote: I have to make out a few more points before the House. It is a very important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take two or three minutes more.

Dr. Melkote: Books on this subject have been written by Dr. Dwarka Nath adviser to the Ministry on ayuerveda, but the allopaths do not understand him, and the ayurveda, people think that he is more of an allopath than an ayurvedist. He has written an excellent book. Dr. Goray, M.Sc. a Professor of bio-chemistry in the Jabalpur University has written a book, or a pamphlet entitled *Modern Science vindicates ayuerveda*, and Dr. Dawan, M.Sc. has also written a book on the tribiotic concept of ayurveda. Some of these books are there and they have been written wonderfully well. In

the wake of these, and in the wake of researchs by brilliant people like Professor Butler who are examining a living cell under the electron microscope. They have proved that the tribiotic concept of a cell-*kaph pit* and *vat*—can be conceived in the shape of protoplasm, microsome and mitochondria. The ancients developed the concept of *panchaboota* which can also be explained by Prof. Gamow and Prof. Hoyle on the astronomical conception of the formation of matter. After all, matter is formed, but how matter gets transformed from one state into another becomes understandable by these researches. When we understand the basic principle of ayurveda, the concept of panchbooth, *tridosh* and *trigun*, becomes understandable.

Therefore, if a company like CIBA has started investigating into the entire field of this research, it becomes all the more important that more money ought to be spent and more knowledge obtained by taking advantage of the knowledge obtainable from astronomy. In the light of development of these things, the science of ayurveda ought to be examined and understood. Ancient books of ayurveda have been lost due to historical reasons. Some books are still available in many of the foreign countries like Tibet, Mongolia, Indochina and others. Therefore, ayurvedic people with a background of a knowledge of ancient mathematics astrology and sciences ought to be able to study those books and bring back the ancient glory of ayurveda and thus resuscitate ayurveda, which I still feel can teach the whole world with regard to its fundamental conceptions.

Sir, I can speak at great length on this subject. I feel a great injustice is being done by the present Directorate of Allopathy. I feel that a separate Directorate for ayurveda should be set up. A university for ayurveda should be established and hundreds of crores of rupees may be spent usefully to resuscitate ayurveda.

श्री ह० च सोय (सिंहभुम) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से पहले जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, उन्होंने इस बात की ओर इशारा किया है कि हमारे स्कूलों के बच्चों को किस तरह से संतुलित भोजन मिले। मैं समझता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश की बहुत सारी चीजों की आवश्यकता है, इस बात को हम सभी लोग महसूस करते हैं और स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी भी समझती हैं। मगर दिक्कत यह है कि उन सारी सुविधाओं का इन्तजाम हम कैसे करें।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में अब तक जितनी सुविधायें हम देश को दे सके हैं, वे अधिकतर ऊपरी तबके के लोगों के लिये हैं और शहरों में ज्यादा हैं। उस रोज माननीय कृषि मंत्री, श्री पाटिल, ने खाद्यान्नों के दामों के बारे में देश को आश्वासन दिलाया कि वह इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि उन के ठीक दाम कृषक को मिल, इस ओर वह ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे बनिस्बत इस के कि उन चीजों के खाने वालों को अधिक दाम न देने पड़ें। मैं आप के द्वारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाओं के बारे में वह इस बात की कोशिश करे कि शहरी लोगों की बीस प्रतिशत आबादी की तरफ़ अधिक ध्यान न दे कर देहात के अस्सी प्रतिशत लोगों की तरफ़ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के सामने मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हम देखते हैं कि यह स्कीम्ज़ दिल्ली या बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहरों में ही चलाई गई हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अधिक जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश के बड़े औद्योगिक इलाकों में, जैसे कोयले की खदानों के इलाक़े में और राउरकेला,

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

भिलाई और दुर्गापुर जैसे स्थानों में, जहां लोग एसेंशल इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं, मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम शुरू की जाये। एक तो वहां के मजदूरों और दूसरे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को व्यवसाय की बीमारी से धक्का पहुंचता है और साथ ही वहां पर संतुलित भोजन नहीं मिलता है। अगर कम से कम मिल्क सप्लाई का इन्तजाम वहां पर होता, तो हम समझते कि हम देश के लिये एसेंशल चीजों के उत्पादन में लगे हुए लोगों के प्रति न्याय कर रहे हैं। आईन्दा इस बात की कोशिश की जाए की मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम को बड़े शहरों में शो पीसिज के तौर पर रखने के बजाय यह बेहतर होगा कि और औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में मिल्क सप्लाई का इन्तजाम हो। हां, यह बात जरूर है कि इस बारे में आर्थिक समस्या हमारे सामने है। लेकिन उस आर्थिक समस्या के दायरे में ही कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि हम औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में, और विशेषकर मजदूरों को, कम से कम सस्ता और शुद्ध दूध दे सकें।

मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि देहातों में, जहां हम लोग रहते हैं, हम को युवक डाक्टर और नर्सें पर्याप्त संख्या में नहीं मिलते हैं। अधिकतर लोगों को आयुर्वेद के डाक्टरों से आयुर्वेद की दवायें लेनी पड़ती हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उन्हें इतनी जल्दी लाइसेंस मिल जाता है कि उन का काम क्वेकरी की तरह मालूम होता है। अक्सर यह भी देखा गया है कि बहुत से पिछड़े इलाकों में दवा खाने के बदले लोग पूजा पाठ करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा विचार यह है कि कम्यूनिटी डवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स और स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले विभागों की तरफ से उन लोगों को सोशल एजुकेशन देने का और ज्यादा तेजी और गहराई से प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जो लोग बीमारी के समय पूजा-पाठ करते हैं, वे अज्ञानता के कारण ऐसा करते हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि विभिन्न बीमारियां किस तरह से होती है, इस बारे में स्वास्थ्य विभाग की गाइडेंस में कुछ फिल्में बनाई जानी चाहियें, जोकि उन लोगों को दिखाई जायें।

अखबार में बताया गया है कि हमारी स्टेट बिहार में ७२ ऐसे ब्लाक्स हैं, जो कि बगैर डाक्टर के चलाये जा रहे हैं। यह बात सही हो सकती है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने आंकड़े के जरिये से बतलाया है कि डाक्टरों की कमी की वजह से बहुत सालों तक हमारे देश को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल सकेगी। जैसा कि कई स्टेट्स में प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि डिग्री प्राप्त करने से पहले डाक्टरों को एक बरस या छः महीने के लिये देहात में प्रेक्टिकल काम के लिये भेजा जाये।

कई सालों से बंगाल से कुछ डाक्टरों को दूसरी स्टेट्स में भेजे जाने की बात चल रही थी। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि इस बारे में कितनी सफलता मिल सकेगी, लेकिन इस बात का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये कि बंगाल और दूसरे इलाकों से, जहां अधिक डाक्टर हैं, दूसरी स्टेट्स और देहातों में डाक्टर भेजे जायें, ताकि वहां पर डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा किया जा सके।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इन सुझावों पर विचार करेगा और उनके बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगा।

Shri Lonikar (Jalna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the demands of the Health Ministry. At the same time, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Health Ministry for its timely and prompt response to the prime needs of the emergency. Because, in this emergency, we

require a lot of medical personnel. The Health Ministry has taken decision to increase the number of medical personnel, i.e., by starting condensed medical courses and some other medical courses but I suppose this much will not be sufficient. More medical colleges should be started in our country. At the same time, the number of seats in each medical college should be increased considerably.

As regards the condensed course, there were a lot of objections by some Vive-Chancellors of Universities, I suppose, because they may have suspected going down of quality of the medical personnel. As, at the same time, we require more medical personnel, we must start some condensed medical courses.

As regards the integrated course of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, the Government has taken a decision to start a purely Ayurvedic course. I think, much has been said about this point in the House. I am also of opinion that the integrated course should be continued because in my opinion the Ayurvedic system of medicine is rich in medicine but is not much advanced in surgical knowledge. The medical system of Ayurveda should be supported by the surgical system of all allopathy.

In many States there are already so many integrated courses running now. Government should also think of starting short courses, such as, LCPS and LMP. There must be some uniformity in what is taught in the different medical courses for doctors, compounders and nurses. This should be maintained throught the country.

My next point is regarding the Health Ministry's decision about the formation of the Central Health Service. I should recommend that its scope should be widened so as to cover the medical personnel in the States also.

Regarding the Central legislation, such as, the Drugs Control Act and the Food Adulteration Act, the Health Ministry has assured in its report that it is thinking about enacting certain amendments to punish severely persons who are responsible for the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs and adulteration of foodstuffs etc. I welcome this decision and I hope in the near future a suitable piece of legislation will be enacted.

Our family planning scheme has proved a great success in maintaining the economic development of our country. I hope more concentrated efforts by way of legislation also may be taken into consideration because the response to family planning is rather very poor. I hope a suitable piece of legislation in this matter will do.

The next thing that I would like to say is about the tuberculosis control programme. I congratulate the Health Ministry for its very good work in controlling malaria in our country. The next dangerous thing is tuberculosis. I hope the Health Ministry will take necessary steps and launch a large-scale programme in this behalf. The number of T.B. patients is increasing day by day. There are many hospitals without X-ray machines and if there are X-ray machines, there are no specialists, operators to operate the machines. I can cite, for example, a civil hospital in my own district where the X-ray machine was lying idle for one year without the man to operate it. The Health Ministry has stated in this report that there is a training centre at Bangalore. I would recommend that one more or many other centres should be started for this type of technical persons required in the Medical service. The occasion and acted very wisely in this emergency. I congratulate them once again.

Shri Mallick (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in this House on the Demands of the Ministry of Health. I congratulate the Health Minister. It is my considered opinion and I feel sure that the Health Ministry, headed by two Medical personnel will be able to tackle the problems connected with health more efficiently.

I am glad to mention here that the hon. Minister Dr. Sushila Nayar was previously working with Gandhiji for many years. She is now in charge of the Ministry of Health. Gandhiji was always anxious to do some solid or concrete work for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in this country. Therefore, the hon. Minister Dr. Sushila Nayar may remember the sayings of Mahatma Gandhi about the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and I hope and trust, and I believe that she will give more attention towards these people.

The health of the nation depends on the social and economic conditions of the people. Special attention should, therefore, be given to these people. So far as this Ministry is concerned, I would submit, firstly, that the Minister of Health at the Centre should function as a very important Ministry and co-ordinate the efforts in regard to health services and guide the medical aid being given in the country as a whole. Health is wealth. Life without health is a burden; with health, it is joy and gladness this is written by the great writer Longfellow.

I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the water supply problem in my State. We depend on the monsoon. Whenever there is failure of monsoon, we just look at the sky and pray to God. I would draw your kind attention to this and perhaps it is known to you that the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa is more than 70 lakhs out of 175 lakhs which is the total population according to the census reports of 1961. In my State, some parts are flood-affected areas and other areas are table land. Now, the Government are giving injections to prevent smallpox, cholera, malaria, etc. A vast amount of money is being spent every year on this account in almost all the States. But it is surprising that cholera, smallpox etc. are now spreading in an epidemic form, and no place appears to be safe from cholera and small-pox. In my opinion, unless Government make special arrangements for the supply of pure drinking water, all these efforts to prevent these diseases are foredoomed to failure.

I, therefore, request the Health Ministry to realise the urgency of this terribly important problem, and see that all efforts are made to solve this water supply problem in the rural areas. Prevention is better than cure.

Although Government plan to open a dispensary for every 20,000 population, in Orissa, the number of dispensaries is still far short of the requirements, and it is still more unfortunate that a large number of dispensaries are running without doctors, nurses and compounders.

In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Health Minister to the problem in my constituency, namely Jaipur. Jaipur is a sub-devisional headquarters, and there is a hospital there. I have myself seen it, and I have also got so many letters that in spite of the fact that it is a subdivisional headquarters, and there is a hospital there, there is no lady doctor available for that hospital for the last one year. So, I would submit that special attention should be given to this fact that the hospitals and dispencaries there should be provided with doctors, and also proper equipment medicine etc. I, therefore, request that more funds should be sanctioned to the State of Orissa to open more medical colleges.

Cholera, small-pox and malaria pose great problems in the State of Orissa. I am saying this because I know it and I am living in a village or in a rural area. I have seen that there is plenty of prejudice among certain sections of the population even today against small-pox vaccination, cholera inoculation etc. I have seen rows of men and women going to the temples with *'Bhago'*, and with a lotas of water in order to pour it on the *Devata* and the *Devi* and do worship in the temple, because they feel or think that cholera, small-pox etc. are due to the visitation of some divine wrath.

I, therefore, request that propaganda should be made from the Government side as well as by the educated masses for the removal of this blind faith.

In conclusion, I would request the Health Minister that in view of the fact that the Orissa State is a flood-affected State and it is also thickly populated with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and other backward Classes people special attention shoul be paid and more funds should be given to this State.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि देश को स्वतन्त्र हुए १६ वर्ष हो चुके परन्तु जन स्वास्थ्य इस देश का सुधार नहीं रहा, बल्कि रोज बरोज गिरता जा रहा है। इसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि इस ओर सरकार कदम नहीं उठा रही है। आज कहीं भी कोई खाने की चीज शुद्ध प्राप्त नहीं होती, जो चीज भी आप खाने पीने की लें वह अशुद्ध रहती है और उसमें मिलावट रहती है। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। इसका जो असर स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है उससे जन स्वास्थ्य दिन प्रतिदिन गिर रहा है। इससे भी गम्भीर चीज जो कि जन स्वास्थ्य के विरुद्ध हो रही है वह यह है कि जो दवायें बनती हैं उनमें भी तेजी के साथ मिलावट हो रही है। इस ओर भी विशेष तौर पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्रीजी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना है। औषधियों में मिलावट होना एक गम्भीर विषय है। पहले तो ठीक भोजन न मिलने से जन स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ता है और फिर अगर कोई रोग ग्रस्त हो जाये तो उसे जो औषधि मिलती है वह अशुद्ध मिलती है। ऐसी अवस्था में स्वास्थ्य ईश्वर के भरोसे ही रह सकता है। इसके बारे में जो स्टेप लिये गये, जो कानून बनाये गये वे अपनी जगह पर इफेक्टिव नहीं रहे। मैंने देखा है कि राज्यों में जो कानून बने हैं उनमें इस मिलावट के लिये जुरमाना कर दिया जाता है, जो कि इस बुराई को रूट आउट करने के लिये काफी नहीं होता।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बता सकता हूं। लखनऊ में एक बड़ी प्रसिद्ध दुकान है, उसके खिलाफ मिलावट का एक बड़ा केस चला जिसमें उस ने कई हजार रुपए के ब्लाटिंग पेपर दूध में मलाई की तरह मिला कर लोगों को खिला दिये थे। यह चीज दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि खाने पीने की चीजों में मिलावट होती है और उससे भी अधिक दुःख की बात यह है कि दवा दारू में भी मिलावट होती है और उसकी कोई रोक थाम नहीं हो रही। जो कानून स्पूरियस ड्रग्स की रोकथाम के लिये बनाये गये हैं वे बिल्कुल नामुमकिन हैं और न उनपर ठीक से अमल किया जा रहा है। उस कानून का यह उपयोग हो रहा है कि जो स्पूरियस ड्रग्स बेचते पाये जाते हैं उनको पकड़ कर दंड दिया जाता है लेकिन जो उन दवाओं को बनाते हैं उन कारखानेदारों को दंड देने का प्रावीजन उस कानून में नहीं है।

कई बार इस बारे में विचार हुआ है और कई बार माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि भारतवर्ष को आजाद हुए इतना समय हो गया लेकिन अभी तक खाने पीने की चीजों में मिलावट होती है और दवादारू में मिलावट होती है। यह रुकनी चाहिये और इसके बारे

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

में एक कड़ा कानून बनना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्यों ने तो यहां तक कहा कि ऐसा करने वालों को दस दस साल की सजा दी जाय या फांसी का दंड दिया जाय। यह बात कोई भावनाओं के आधार पर नहीं कही गयी। जब तक हमारा जन स्वास्थ्य नहीं संभलेगा तब तक हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। विशेष तौर पर आज जब संकट काल है, उस समय तो इस ओर और भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमको आज चीन से लड़ना है। इस समय तो हमको देश का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रखने के लिये तेजी से कदम उठाने चाहियें।

मैं एक सुझाव यह देता हूं कि इस समय जो विद्यार्थी हैं, प्राइमरी स्कूल से लेकर कालिज तक के, उनके लिये चैक अप की एक कार्यक्रम-हंसिव स्कीम होनी चाहिये। जो आज के विद्यार्थी हैं वे ही कल के नागरिक होंगे और अगर वे रोग ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं तो आगे चल कर वे क्या अपनी सुरक्षा कर पायेंगे, क्या अपने गांव की सुरक्षा कर पायेंगे और क्या देश की सुरक्षा की आप उनसे आशा कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि विद्यार्थियों के चैप अप की अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और उनकी दवा दारु का विशेष प्रावीजन होना चाहिये। अभी तक जो इस तरफ प्रबन्ध है वह नहीं के बराबर है। मैं तो यह देखता हूं कि आज से लगभग २५–३० साल पहले जब मैं पढ़ता था तो उस वक्त स्कूलों में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के बारे ज्यादा देख रेख रखी जाती थी। जिले के हैल्थ आफिसर एक, आध बार आकर विद्यार्थियों को देख लिया करते थे। उनकी हैल्थ का चैक अप कर लिया करते थे। परन्तु अब तो इस ओर भी कोई स्कीम की व्यवस्था नहीं है और न इस ओर उनका कोई कार्यक्रम है।

16 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

आज इस देश में अस्पतालों की काफी कमी है। विशेष कर देहातों में चिकित्सा व्यवस्था का अभाव रहता है। इन डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स के खोलने से पहले ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टरों का देहाती क्षेत्र में प्रवेश हुआ है परन्तु मेरा अनुभव है और मैं देखता हूं कि जो नये एम० बी० बी० एस० पास करके डाक्टर देहातों में डेवलपमट ब्लाक्स में जाते हैं, एक तो उन का देहाती जीवन से सम्पर्क नहीं रहता है और दूसरे जहां अस्पताल है भी वहां औषधियां में नहीं है। अब अस्पताल अगर जहां हैं भी तो वहां समुचित दवाइयों की माकूल व्यवस्था न होने के कारण जो एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर्स वहां जाते भी हैं वे कोई काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे। पहले देहातों में अधिक अस्पताल खोले और दूसरे जैसा मैंने कहा खाली अस्पताल खोल देना ही काफी नहीं है बल्कि वहां पर डाक्टर्स और आवश्यक दवाइयां भी रहनी चाहियें। इस लिये जिन जगहों पर अस्पतालों में औषधियों हैं वहां तत्काल औषधियां समुचित मात्रा में पहुंचायी जायें। देहाती क्षेत्र की तो बात ही क्या। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर भी जो अस्पताल हैं वहां भी औषधियों की कमी है और उस ओर उचित ध्यान अभी नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

जहां तक मलेरिया के उन्मूलन का सवाल है मैं यह तो जरुर कहूंगा कि इसके लिये पिछले पांच वर्षों से काफी रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। देहातों में काफी मलेरिया बस घूमती दिखाई देती हैं। बड़ी सुन्दर गाड़ियां हैं। देहातों से खूब इधर से उधर घूमती हुई यह गाड़ियां आपको मिलेगी और काफी पैसा इन पर खर्च आता है। मेरा कहना है कि जितना पैसा मलेरिया उन्मूलन के लिये खर्च किया जा रहा है उतना ध्यान और पैसा चेचक की गम्भीर बीमारी की ओर नहीं किया जा रहा है। स्मोलपाक्स (चेचक) जिसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी

महोदया ने यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि चेचक पर काबू पाने और उसे मिटाने में भी हमें सफलता प्राप्त हुई है परन्तु इस वर्ष हमने देखा है कि हमारी कई स्टेटों में चेचक के काफी लोग शिकार हुए हैं और इस बीमारी के कारण अनेकों मृत्युएं भी हो गयी हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को यह सुझाव दूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से उनकी मलेरिया इरेडिकेशन की एक स्कीम है उसी प्रकार से स्मालपोक्स के लिये भी उन्हें एक स्कीम बना कर इस पर काबू पाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । इस सम्बन्ध में जो आंकड़े आते हैं उन आंकड़ों पर विश्वास न कर के सही तौर से देखा जाय तो क्या वाकई में इस देश का जनस्वास्थ्य सुधर रहा है ? अब तक एक स्वतन्त्र नागरिक का सबसे साधारण अधिकार यह है कि रहने के लिये उसको मकान होना चाहिये । बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । उसके परिवार के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । रोग से पीड़ित होने पर डाक्टरी दवा का माकूल प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । अगर इन चीजों को हम देखें तो कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार को सफलता प्राप्त नही हुई है । मुझे तो कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारी सरकार को मिलावट वाली चीजों से बहुत स्नेह है । अभी तक खाने, पीने की चीजों में मिलावट थी मगर अब शुद्ध सोने में भी मिलावट करने की बात सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है । हमारे सामने जो सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है वह यह है कि आज देश में हर तरह की मिलावट करने का जो एक रोग फैला हुआ है सरकार को उसको सख्ती के साथ दबाना चाहिये और अपराधियों को इसके लिये कड़े से कड़ा दंड दिया जाय । इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेट के जो कानून हैं उनके साथ ही साथ सेंटर का भी कानून होना चाहिये । आज देश में इमरजेंसी चल रही है और डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स लागू हैं और सरकार को इस बारे में किसी तरह की ढील व रियायत नहीं दिखानी चाहिये । अगर इस ओर सख्ती के साथ कदम नहीं उठाया गया और समय रहते हैल्थ मिनिस्टर नहीं चेती तो भविष्य में कभी भी हमारा राष्ट्र इस काबिल नहीं बन सकेगा कि वह बाहर के दुश्मनों का सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सके, उनसे लोहा ले सके या अपने देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रख सके ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Thank you very much for having given me an opportunity.

I have always considered health a very important thing in the scheme of things. At the very outset I would like to say that for the first time I am glad to note that at the Central level we are having two people at the head of this Ministry who have a practical knowledge of the field, and also sacrifice and service to their credit. I hope they will live up to our expectations in spite of the great difficulties they are facing.

Health is an important matter, but curiously enough, during the emergency period it has been treated as if it is one of the social services. One of the hon. Members said that there was a cut in the Plan allotment. I will show how there has been a progressive deterioration in the allotment; from 5·9 per cent of the total outlay in the First Plan, it came down to 5 per cent in the Second Plan and 4·25 per cent in the Third Plan and this year, on account of the emergency, there is a cut of 27 per cent. The total allotments may be more. We have also to remember the increase in population and the work-load on the Ministry. It is easy to criticise but criticism should be in proper perspective. There is so much work but so little funds. The population increases day by day which seems to be nobody's concern.

I should like to congratulate the Ministry for having almost eradicated malaria; it is brought down almost

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

to one per cent this year. Certainly filaria is there. I do not want to dwell on many points. There is the problem of urban and rural water supply. There has been more than 400 or 500 deaths and more than 16,000 cases.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: More than 3000 deaths—not hundreds.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have mentioned it in the President's Address. It is not entirely the failure of the Health Ministry. There are certain things happening inspite of the laws and the efforts of the Health Ministry. People should also co-operate. I know some people think that vaccination has nothing to do with small-pox. They would go to temples and break coconuts than getting vaccinated. I do not say that Health Ministry has not its responsibility. Vaccination also is not done by people properly. There are some vaccinators who do not do that. For instance, in my native village in Shri Narasimha Reddy's constituency, the health inspector made it appear that he was doing a great obligation to us when we asked to vaccinate. He never even cleaned the hands. There are such defects in its working. He told me in Telegu that he was doing it for *papam and punyam*. As if he was greatly obliging us. But apart from that, the people should also be more co-operative.

I would like to congratulate the doctors and nurses who have responded so well during this emergency. We have increased the number of colleges to 71 with a capacity for 7000 students. There is a certain wastage in these medical colleges. More than fifty per cent of the people fail. Is it because you do not select people on merit or negligence in coaching? It should be rectified . . . (*Interruptions.*) There is another reason. Many doctors, especially women, get married and they do not serve the country. Others take up private practice. With my due respect to Shrimati Vimla Devi, I think that these doctors should do five or six years of Government service . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I agree. But there are instances when doctors applied for a Government job and they were refused.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I did not want to be interrupted.

An Hon. Member: It is a ladies' quarrel . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Immediately the doctors come out of the college, they do not go to the rural areas. There should be compulsion that every person who comes out of the medical college should work for 3—5 years in the rural areas or in the Army in the emergency period and no opportunity should be given to him to go to private practice. During the emergency the retired doctors should be recalled.

Let me now turn to drugs and medicines. A Drug Standard Equipment Committee has been appointed by the Ministry under the chairmanship of our able Deputy Minister for whom I have the greatest regard, and I hope he will look into all the things which most of the Members have pointed out in this regard. As far as food adulteration is concerned, they should not hesitate to use the Defence of India Rules. As one hon. Member suggested, even a punishment of death is not too much for such offences.

As far as family planning is concerned, I would like to say that the cause of the trouble is that many people misguidedly advocate the family planning measures. The Government's failure, whether it is in the productive side or in the industrial side, is mostly due to the increase in population which is growing fast, as has been very correctly said. I do

not want to dilate much, since I have no time. But unless we take drastic steps now and immediately, a day will come when population will have to be controlled by law.

Another important thing that I want to say is about the provision of safe and adequate water supply and the hygienic disposal of waste. This is the basic necessity for the healthy life of the community. The preventive approach to secure environmental hygiene was relegated to the background in India till recently. I want to say, as has been said by most Members, that the Health Ministry has not done much for the solution of the water problem and for rural hygiene. There is no point in merely accusing anybody that water has not been supplied. Let us appreciate what is the magnitude of the problem. I would like to place before the House what has been recorded in this connection. According to the 1951 census, 6·2 crores people lived in urban areas while some 30 crores lived in rural areas. Assuming the average per capita cost of an urban scheme at about Rs. 50 for water supply and Rs. 70 for sewage, the financial outlay necessary will come to about Rs. 600 crores. If additional improvements to the existing facilities are also taken into account, the total figure may be about Rs. 900 crores. As far as the rural areas are concerned, the amount calculated will come to about Rs. 600 crores. When this much amount is needed, the money sanctioned for this is only about Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 100 crores for the five years. No doubt the magnitude of the problems is so very big, and the money allotted to the Ministry being very small, it is very difficult to make headway.

I would like to place before the House some suggestions and in this connection, I would refer to the Committee on Plan Projects which studied the problem and made a report on the National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes. I would like to quote from the report and show how far some of these major suggestions have been followed. They said:

> "The existing procedure of allocating funds on a year to year basis and the belated information to the State Governments regarding availability of funds for any year leave very little time for the authorities in the States to plan for the projects, to procure materials and incur expenditure."

Secondly, for buying cast-iron pipes the local bodies have to pay or incur more than seven per cent by way of inter-State sales tax, whereas if they bought by the State Governments, it is only one per cent. Another thing is, there is great scarcity of cast-iron pipes and water meters. The Health Ministry should look into these matters and arrange for the manufacture of these things in large numbers.

Then, I would like to refer to one more thing, I refer to the chlorinating equipment of small, medium and large types, of a cheap, durable, foolproof device, for chlorinating rural water supply which is a sine quanon. I would like to quote what the Committee has said about this:

> "Many of the devices which have been put in a few of the rural water supply schemes have gone out of repair because of the lack of sturdiness in construction. The communities do not thus get the full value of the money invested for such costly, equipments. There is not only a great need for the production of simple, cheap and utilitarian device for chlorination suited to the different sizes of water works installations, but also for a continuous follow-up and check-up service of all chlorinators so installed."

Another most important thing which they have said is that there are four

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

agencies which deal with the water supply schemes: the Health Ministry, the Community Development Ministry, the local bodies and the Home Ministry. They have suggested that there should be an integrated plan formulated immediately and they should submit their plan to the Health Ministry, and then the Health Ministry should alone be the body which would sanction these things. This, I think is a very important thing.

But the last and most important thing which they have suggested is about the finances, which I would place before the Ministry and sit down. They have said that the greatest trouble is the problem of finances. They have said:

> "Obviously an allotment of such magnitude may not find a place in the Five Year Plans under the present context. It therefore becomes imperative to make a radical departure from the existing methods of financing such essential schemes. If the Central and the State Governments cannot find the money on any adequate scale to complete the entire programme within a reasonable period, the question arises as to how far it is practicable for them to continue to act as financiers for local bodies in this behalf. Unfortunately, local bodies under the present set-up are seldom in a position to undertake such costly schemes from their own resources."

Then ultimately they say:

> "Such a reassessment of values is not only rational but is necessary in order to view the financial aspects relating to water supply and sewerage schemes in their proper perspective. The question now arises as to how water supply and sewerage systems could be successfully financed and on a common basis. Some radical reorientation of ideas is called for in dealing with this problem. We could perhaps take a lesson in this connection from the more advanced countries like the U.S.A. and the U.K., who, half a century back, were placed more or less in the same predicament as we are today."

The process there is that these local bodies raise loans in the open market and finance their schemes to be repaid by water charges, charges on house frontage, sewer bills and the like. I would like to tell the Minister that at least in bigger towns the municipalities and corporations have to take money like that for their schemes and divert the limited funds to the small rural areas.

Sir, with these words, I thank you and I congratulate the Ministry for its very good work and I do hope they will continue to do better work hereafter.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, almost everybody has congratulated the Minister and the Deputy Minister, and I join my voice with them.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Let them not congratulate them too much.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: What objection is there?

Shrimati Vimla Devi: An attitude of complacency will be developed.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: On health, her husband may be a doctor but not the hon. Member.

Dr. Gaitonde: Let the hon. Member wait and hear me. Even the hon. Member herself has congratulated them without her knowledge.

Sir, most of the points have already been discussed, and only a few points

remain. From times immemorial history has taught us that war, pestilence and famine are the three things that come together. We are not exactly in a war, but we are preparing to face it if it comes. We are in an emergency. And, what is our stage of health? Are we prepared for a pestilence? Somebody said that we have to have waves and waves of our population to go against the waves and waves of the Chinese population. But nobody has said so far anything as regards what we shall do if there is pestilence.

What is our stage of health today? A paper that has been given to us by the Ministry says that 61 per cent of the candidates who applied for recruitment in the armed services were rejected. This is the state of our health today. In this state of our health, if by any chance pestilence also comes along with war, what is going to happen to us? Has anybody thought about it? It seems to me that those who give money to the Health Ministry did not give a single thought to this problem, because the Health Minister tells us that the budget this time is less proportionately than what it was last time. What can the Ministry do if something happens, I do not know. I am quite sure all, almost all the Members in this House will join me if we protest vehemently against this type of budget as far as the Health Ministry is concerned. We always say that we have to live in the so-called welfare society. Health is considered to be one of the four pillars of welfare State, and yet what do we do? How much money do we spend on this pillar? Do you know that the money allotted for health is proportionately less than that for atomic energy? And from Health I think something has been taken by Atomic Energy Department. I have gone through the report and I find that one of the most important things for health, as far as family planning is concerned, some of the items of family planning are prepared in the Atomic Energy Department. I do not know why and it is for the Health Minister to answer it. Some of the items which are necessary for family planning are made in the Atomic Energy Department. How can it be? In some way the Health Minister will have to explain to us this phenomenon, which is a rare phenomenon, because if today the Atomic Energy Department can ask for a part of the Health Ministry, tomorrow one of their directors will ask for atomic energy in this Ministry. How can it be?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not understand the argument.

Dr. Gaitonde: The reason is that the hon. Minister has not read the report of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Atomic Energy Commission has taken over the Tata Memorial, as also the work done in Tata Memorial as regards family planning, including the contraceptives and so many things that are being prepared. I do not know why there is no co-ordination here. At a time when there is emergency and there is every need for co-ordination, our Health Minister does not seem to know that a part of her work has been taken over by another department, which shows that there is no co-ordination at all.

Then I come to the second point, which is a very important one for all of us. As far as family planning is concerned, a very responsible Member of this House, an ex-Chief Minister, who knows much more than I know and who is much more responsible than I am and many of us here, has stated that family planning should not exist in India because we have to have more numbers. Unfortunately, he is not here. Otherwise, I wanted to ask anything about the total growth of population of the world? Does he know the opinion of specialists in this matter? Or, does he know what is happening to us?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: He is always original.

Dr. Gaitonde: Originality in Parliament is a very serious thing. Originality at home is perfectly all right, but in Parliament everybody must be responsible for what he is talking about. We have to reach some standard, so far as our health is concerned, and somebody has asked when we shall achieve that level. Here is one authority who is going to answer the question that was asked as to when we are going to get the doctors. I am reading here from a Book entitled "Approach to Planning in India" by Mahalanobis. He says:

> "Our medical colleges are sending out only about two thousand physicians per year. Even if all of them go to rural areas, which is not possible, allowing for casualties, it will take two centuries before there is one six-year trained physician for one thousand persons."

Then, what will happen if we take into consideration the increase in population?

I think many of you know something about Greek mythology. In the Greek mythology there is a story called the Vase of Danaidas. There was a Vase which had no bottom. Two poor girls were asked to pour water until it was full. Now, here there are no poor girls but only one lady and one gentleman who are asked to pour water until the vase is full, which is not possible. If our population continues to grow what will be the position? What was the argument of the hon. Member? It was a serious argument. He said because of the emergency, because of the war, we have to increase our population so that we can face the Chinese. He should have known the answer to this argument. If at this moment, taking the whole country, every couple were to have, let us say, twelve children, what will happen?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Cheaper by the dozen.

Dr. Gaitonde: Yes, cheaper by the dozen. That is why I said a dozen. If we do this, the result will be known only after 20 years. The Chinese are coming now. So, what are we going to do? Even if we put family planning into practice now, the results will be seen after a few years—how many, I do not know. I asked this question of the specialists on family planning and they did not give me an answer.

The other day in the Consultative Committee meeting we had asked some questions and the answers to them had been given. Some hon. Member has quoted some of those answers. We wanted to know how much we were spending. It is very surprising that we know as to how much we were spending upto 1959, but after that nobody knows as to what has been spent. I do not know how these figures are given to us. How can we rely on these figures? I ask the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that when some papers are sent to us they are sent in the proper way.

There are three very important questions asked as far as family planning is concerned. The first question is: What is the average attendance even in the clinics? I did not get any answer. I know—I would like that the hon. Minister should correct me if I am wrong; it is very important that Parliament should also know it—that we are spending on an average Rs. 10,000 per year for each family planning centre. Do you, by any chance, know what the attendance is? It is less than 40. This is very serious. It is not enough to say that we have got 8,000 centres. I want to know what the capacity is and what they are doing in these centres. If there is some mistake let us correct that. But then we just cannot sit tight over it without giving any answer. I am sure, the hon. Minister will have some nice answer to this.

Somebody had talked here about concentration of wealth. That is a very serious thing.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Gaitonde: Just two minutes, Sir. I think, everyone would be interested in it. Somebody was talking about originality. I also have some originality but not for Parliament. Just as there is concentration of wealth, I believe, though we in India profess that we are a socialist country, we have also concentration of health. I am going to read something from the same book, which many hon. Members may like to hear. It says:

> "Ten percent of the households at the top in America take a share of 19 per cent of the total while the corresponding Indian households at the top have 64 per cent or nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure on medical services. The position is almost as bad in the case of medicine."

In India when we say 'medicine', we mean 'drugs'.

> "In India the lower half of rural households share only 8 per cent of the total expenditure on drugs, the corresponding figure for urban households being 9 per cent."

I fell that the Ministry has to do something about it. Professor Mahalanobis has given certain suggestions also. I may also read out the suggestions. These suggestions come from a planner. He says:—

> "The organisation of medical teaching at a junior level would also be feasible on a much larger scale than at the university level. There are about 400 district hospitals which, with some additional facilities, can serve as training centres for junior doctors;"

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to conclude.

Dr. Gaitonde: All right, Sir.

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी (पालामऊ) : सभापति महोदय, स्वास्थ्य एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस विषय को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लेकर जनता के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक करने तथा उसे बढ़ाने का सम्पूर्ण दायित्व अपने ऊपर ले लिया है।

अब हमें यह देखना है कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस जिम्मेवारी को पूरी तरह से निभाया है या नहीं। दो पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इस अवधि में इस विभाग पर सरकार ३०० करोड़ रुपए से बेशी खर्च कर चुकी है। अब तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दो वर्ष पूरे होने को हो रहे हैं। इस योजना में हमारी सरकार ने ३४२ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का निर्णय किया है। यह रुपया जरूरत से काफी है। इस रुपए से मेरा अनुमान है कि हर एक गांव में डिसपेंसरी और अस्पताल बना सकते हैं।

अब मैं पालामऊ जिला के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। वहां गांव गांव में छोटे छोटे अस्पताल डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की तरफ से खोले गए हैं। कुछ सरकार की तरफ से भी खोले गए हैं। उनमें न पूरी व्यवस्था है और न पूरी दवाइयां हैं। डाक्टर हैं ही नहीं, कम्पाउंडर से काम चलता है। बेचारे गरीब बीमार दिन दिन भर अस्पताल के दरवाजे पर पड़े रहते हैं लेकिन कोई पूछने वाला नहीं। दवा जो मिलती है वहां उसमें भी मिलावट होती है जिससे कुछ फायदा नहीं होता। कितनों को लिख कर दवा बता दी जाती है, लेकिन उनके पास इतना पैसा कहां कि जो दवा ले सकें।

कभी कभी किसी गरीब के घर में सीरियस बीमारी होती है तो रात के वक्त में डाक्टर को बुलाया जाता है तो डाक्टर

[श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी]

जाता नहीं चाहे मरीज मर भी जाए, क्योंकि उन बेचारों के पास उतना पैसा नहीं कि फीस दे सकें। जिसके पास पैसा है उसके यहां जौन से टाइम बुलाया जाए उस टाइम में डाक्टर घर जाने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। लेकिन गरीब के घर में आदमी चाहे मर भी जाए तो भी उसके घर डाक्टर जाने को तैयार नहीं। यह बहुत दुःख की बात है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि देहातों में जो डाक्टर और कम्पाउण्डर हैं उनकी पूरी तनख्वाह मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वे गरीब लोगों के घर में जाएं और उनकी तरफ ध्यान दें।

इसके अलावा एक बात और कहनी है कि अगर सरकार गांवों में देशी दवाखाने खुलवाने की व्यवस्था कर दे तो बहुत अच्छा हो। उसमें पैसा भी कम लगेगा और गरीब जनता का इलाज भी हो जाएगा। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था होना जरूरी है। विदेशी दवा में बेशी पैसा लगता है जो गरीब लोग खरीद नहीं पाते।

दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि आजकल तरह तरह की बीमारियां हो रही हैं। डाक्टर लोग समझ नहीं पाते कि इसका क्या कारण है। न उन रोगों की दवाई है। कारण क्या है? आजकल हर एक खाने पीने की चीज में मिलावट होती है। सरकार की तरफ से तो बहुत रुकावट और जांच हो रही है लेकिन मनुष्य में स्वार्थ की और रुपया कमाने की भावना है जिसके वश में होकर वह दूसरों की बुराई को नहीं देखता और मिलावट किए जाता है। बीस वर्ष पहले की बात मैं कहती हूं कि न उस समय में इतनी बीमारियां थीं, न इतने डाक्टर थे और न इतनी दवाइयां थीं। देहातों में तो जड़ी बूटियों से काम चलता था। लेकिन अब तो हर किस्म की बीमारी और हर किस्म का खान पान चल रहा है।

एक लीजिए दालदा। घी की जगह दालदा और दूध की जगह पाउडर। स्कूलों में बच्चों को पाव भर वही पाउडर पानी में घोल कर दिया जाता है और फिर आप आशा करते हैं कि ये बच्चे हृष्ट पुष्ट होंगे और इनसे भारतवर्ष को मदद मिलेगी। लेकिन उनको ताकत चाहिए, क्या उनको पाउडर के दूध से ताकत मिलेगी? इसके और दालदा के सेवन से बहुत से लोगों को बीमारियां हो जाती हैं। डाक्टर कहते हैं कि दालदा से बैरी बैरी की बीमारी हो जाती और इसका असर हार्ट पर होता है और उससे हाजमा भी खराब हो जाता है। और आजकल हर चीज में दालदा मिला होता है, अच्छा घी है ही नहीं।

दूसरे लीजिए मलेरिया। मच्छरों को मारने के लिए हर साल लाखों और करोड़ों रुपए का पाउडर बनता है पर कुछ फायदा नहीं होता। न मच्छर मरते हैं और न मलेरिया में कमी होती है।

अब मैं सिंहभूम जिला के बारे में आपको कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। जो नारायण जनाना अस्पताल है, स्त्रियों के लिए सिर्फ एक ही अस्पताल है, उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। मरीजों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है, न उनके लिए पूरे पलंग हैं न बिछौने, सिर्फ दस पलंग हैं और दो नर्सें और एक डाक्टर है। उस अस्पताल में पचास या सौ देहातों से बीमार औरतें आती हैं। बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है क्योंकि उनके लिए कमरे नहीं हैं, उनको बरामदे में पड़ा रहना पड़ता है। सरकार की तरफ से मदद मिल रही है लेकिन वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। फण्ड में भी रुपए की कमी है। गर्मियों में और बरसात में बहुत तकलीफ होती है, नजदीक है, वहां गर्मी बहुत होती है। हमने कई बार सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि इस अस्पताल को अपने जिम्मे ले ले और जो बाबू बिरचन्द्र पटेल हैल्थ मिनिस्टर हैं बिहार के उनको भी पटना में लिखा, लेकिन बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि कुछ सुनवाई नहीं हुई, आज बीस साल हो

गए । जब हमारा भारतवर्ष स्वतन्त्र हो गया है तो सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि हमारी स्थिति की ओर ध्यान दे जिससे कि उन्नति हो और जनता का फायदा हो । विदेशों की दवाओं से तो कोई फायदा नहीं होता ।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I have heard the speeches of about sixteen Members who have spoken before me, and some of them have said that adulteration is the cause of trouble; some say that it is want of doctors, and some say that it is adulterated medicine, costly medicine and so on. But I feel that one important factor that emerges from the speeches is that there is very little knowledge about health habits and food habits, how and when we should take food and so on.

Therefore, I suggest that the first thing that the Centre should take up is to have proper books written for school students and others, which will give necessary information about health habits, about food habits, about how to take it, when to take it, when not to take it, and other information that will help in the building up of a healthy body and keeping the person in good health. I know from personal experience that very few people know how food should be taken, what things should be taken and what should not be taken and so on.

श्री त्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में मुझे इस समय कोरम नहीं जान पड़ता है ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं भी यही बात कहना चाहता था कि हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

Shri Ranga (Cittoor): Why bother about it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): These are important Demands.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Himatsingka: Those who take rice throw away all the *maad;* those who take wheat, generally prefer the flour; even those who take *atta* throw away the *chokar.*

God has given us a pair of *chakkis* in our mouth, two sets of teeth. But very rarely we use them for grinding food and the work of digesting food has got to be done by the stomach. If you throw all the work of digestion on your stomach, naturally you do not get the result that you should. Therefore, I suggest that proper literature should be prepared by persons who know these things and these should be distributed so that health habits may be learnt from the very beginning, from school days, and this may be useful in helping boys and girls to regain and retain their health.

Health is really a State subject. The Centre merely helps in certain cases. One of the most important directions in which the Centre is proceeding is the control and eradication of communicable diseases. In this respect, everybody has stated that malaria is practically non-existent now. Leprosy and TB are very bad, fell diseases, and they are now being tackled. In both these cases, you cannot meet the situation by hospitalisation. You cannot have as many hospitals and beds as will be necessary for treating these two diseases because the number of patients suffering from these two diseases is very large. Therefore, the domiciliary method of treatment is the one that is suited to our country. It will be cheap, much less expensive than the method of hospitalisation. I know of two or three institutions doing anti-leprosy work. One is working in Santal Parganas and treating more than 6,500 patients on that basis. The expenditure also is not much. If Government were to treat as many patients on the basis of a particular unit in an area, they have to spend, say, Rs. 90,000 whereas this institution doing the same kind of useful work at less than 50 per cent of the amount.

[Shri Himatsingka]

So I suggest that voluntary institutions which have been doing such kind of work should be examined, their work seen and if they are doing useful work, they should be helped. I know in Santal Parganas there is a large percentage of leprosy cases; in certain areas it is 2 per cent; in certain others, in the sub-division of Godda in some villages, the incidence is as high as 11 per cent. So, I suggest that something should be done to help institutions which are willing to take up such kind of work, provided of course on enquiry Government is satisfied they are doing useful work. That will help the Government in tackling this very difficult problem.

Similarly, such voluntary institutions which are willing to take up tuberculosis on the basis of domiciliary treatment, providing medicine and attending to patients in their own homes, should also he helped.

Sir, you are counting the time. I began at 4.40.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Members to finish within five or seven minutes. I have to call others.

Shri Himatsingka: I rarely speak in this House, and I only want to speak when I have something to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One or two minutes were taken up in the quorum being made up. So he must get two more minutes.

Shri Himatsingka: Similarly, the indigenous system of treatment is also being attempted to be helped, in that there is a Nature Cure Advisory Committee. I feel nature is the answer to the shortage of doctors and the costly medicines and the various diseases.

There is a hospital again in the Santal Parganas at Jasidih, with 100 beds. I can assure the House and the Health Minister that patients who are declared by the reorganised system of medicine as incurable are being treated there successfully. Asthma is regarded as incurable. Doctors say:

यह तो दम के साथ जायेगा

that is, it is incurable, but that institution has cured more than 50 per cent of those who had been suffering from it for over 25 years. The same is the case with diabetes. I suggest the Health Minister send 50 patients suffering from diabetes and 50 patients suffering from asthma. The institution will not charge anything. Let some specialists go there and examine the results of their treatment, and see why the patients are benefited.

There is no medicine. It is nature cure.

मिट्टी, पानी, धूप, हवा।

These are the four elements which are being used with very good results. I am talking from personal experience of treatment of more than 500 patients, and among them was the wife of the Chief Justic of India, one of the Judges of the High Court of Patna and other Judges and very eminent persons.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Any Health Ministers?

Shri Dinen Battacharya (Serampore): Their treatment is allowed free?

Shri Himatsingka: It is not free in that sense, but if a person is unable to pay, he will be treated free.

This institution is called Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra and is helped by generous people like Sir Badridas Goenka's son who has given a number of buildings. A large number of persons are being treated there. Therefore, I would request the Health Minister to have enquiries made and see how patients who are declared incurable by recognised systems of medicine are getting benefit, so that this kind of treatment can be encouraged, so that the starting of a college for nature cure may be pushed forward. I understand there is some trouble about the terms with the

doctors for such college. I would suggest that even if it costs a few hundred rupees more per month, I shall be prepared to find the money from the generous public to make up the difference, because this is a system which is the answer to the various difficulties that have been pointed out. Therefore, my suggestion and request to the Minister is to have that system examined, and if they find it useful, to give encouragement to such institutions.

Mr. Chairman: Shri R. S. Pande. He should conclude in five minutes.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं । हमारे देश की स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय व शोचनीय है । १ रुपये ४७ नये पैसे पर हमारा व्यक्तिगत स्वास्थ्य आधारित है । जहां तक जनता के स्वास्थ्य का सम्बन्ध है केन्द्र तथा राज्य दोनों का मिला कर केवल १ रुपया ४७ नये पैसे पर कैपिटा खर्च होता है । अपने देश की स्थिति, यहां के स्वास्थ्य के स्तर, गांवों के जीवन और हमारी पुरानी परम्पराओं को सामने रख कर अगर हम देखें, तो ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि स्वास्थ्य पर ख़र्च की जाने वाली १ रुपये और ४७ नये पैसे प्रति-व्यक्ति की धन राशि कम है, जिस को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के संयुक्त प्रयत्न से हमारे देश में ख़र्च किया जा रहा है ।

१९५०–५१ से पहले हमारे देश में १७ मेडिकल कालेज थे । १९५०–५१ में ३० मेडिकल कालेज हो गये और इस समय हमारे यहां ७१ मेडिकल कालेज हैं, जिन में करीब सात हज़ार विद्यार्थी प्रति वर्ष प्रवेश पाते हैं । एक समय था, जब कि हमारे देश में ८२ नये पैसे प्रति-व्यक्ति के हिसाब से स्वास्थ्य पर ख़र्च किया जाता था । अब वह धन-राशि बढ़ कर १ रुपये और ४७ नये पैसे हो गई है । हम यह जानते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इस बात के लिए जागरूक और प्रयत्नशील हैं कि हम स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए गांवों की ओर बढ़े और हमारी स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं से अधिक से अधिक ग्रामीण लाभान्वित हों । लेकिन इस संदर्भ में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हम आयुर्वेद की शरण नहीं लेंगे और जब तक हम आयुर्वेद के पन्नों को उलट कर नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक हमारे लिए यह कठिन होगा कि हम लास्ट मैन आफ़ दि सोसायटी, गांव में रहने वाले समाज के अन्तिम व्यक्ति, तक पहुंच पायें ।

एम० बी० बी० एस० पास करने के बाद सब के सब डाक्टर छोटे बड़े नगरों में बस जाते हैं और वे देहातों में नहीं जाते हैं । आज भी देहात में आयुर्वेद को लिए हुए, एक छोटा सा औषधालय लिए हुए, वैद्य बैठा हुआ है । जब दस पंद्रह मील की दूरी से कोई पुकार आती है, तो वही घोड़ी पर चढ़ कर टिकटिकाता हुआ वहां पहुंचता है । उस के पास औषधि है, सम्वेदनशीलता की भावना है और भारतीय परम्परा की अनुभूति है । उन्हीं को ले कर वह बीमार के पास पहुंचता है, डाक्टर नहीं पहुंचता है । डाक्टर के लिए वहां पर पहुंचना कठिन होता है ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी से मैं अपील करूंगा कि जहां तक मेडिकल कालेज ज्यादा खोल रही हैं और एलोपैथी को ज्यादा उन्नति और प्रगति की ओर ले जाना चाहती हैं, वहां उन्होंने सैंट्रल कौंसिल आफ़ आयुर्वेद रिसर्च के लिए जो ९.८२ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, जिस में से ३ करोड़ रुपये तो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और ६.८२ करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकारें व्यय करेंगी, उस धन-राशि को देख कर हमारा उत्साह नहीं बढ़ता है, जहां तक कि आयुर्वेद का सम्बन्ध है ।

आयुर्वेद हमें तीन बात देता है—हमारी पुरानी परम्परायें, हमारी माताओं की शिक्षा और संस्कृति । घूंटी से ले कर मृत्यु तक आयुर्वेद खड़ा हो कर हमारी स्वास्थ्य-रक्षा

[श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

की प्रतिज्ञा करता हूं । अगर हम आयुर्वेद के पन्नों को उलटें, तो एक भारतीय परम्परा और भारतीय वातावरण उन में मिलेगा । आयुर्वेद में जो अनुसन्धान और गवेषणा हुई थी, उस के आधार पर हम सस्ती से सस्ती दवायें गांवों के आदमियों को दे सकते हैं । आज सारे संसार का काम रिसर्च और गवेषणा पर चलता है । आज अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और इंस रिसर्च पर अरबों रुपये, बिलियन्ज एंड बिलियन्ज, खर्च करते हैं । उन की तुलना में जब हम ६.८२ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि को देखते हैं, तो निराशा होती है । इस लिए मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह वित्त मंत्री से थोड़ा संघर्ष कर के भी ज्यादा पैसा लें और अपनी शक्ति को आयुर्वेद की तरफ़ लगा दें, ताकि हमारे समाज के अन्तिम आदमी को, जो कि गांव में रहता है, स्वास्थ्य का लाभ हो और औषधि प्राप्त हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Sir,.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should finish his remarks in five minutes.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I shall try. Sir, one hon. Member convincingly and authoritatively pointed out the importance of carrying out the research work on ayurvedic system, even at a cost of tens of crores of rupees. There were others who spoke of the great need for the increase in the number of medical men. I want to put in juxtaposition to what they said the case of an important medical institution, the grief it has come to and the handicap its alumni are suffering from, all because the institution was connected with the study of indigenous systems of medicine, not principally or primarily but in a subsidiary and secondary manner. I would like to say a few words about the history behind this institution: I mean the GCIM—the Government College of Integrated Medicine—at Madras, so as to give its proper perspective.

An important and great enterprise and experiment was conducted in Madras in the field of medical education. After proper enquiry and preparations, a School of Indian Medicine was established in 1925. One may say this was the first institution of its kind in the country, and it was really set up in response to the feeling of nationalism which was for keeping alive, and encouraging the re-growth and spread in the country of the indigenous systems of medicine which were and are catering to a large section of the people in the country. As time went on, changes were made in the institution as a result of experience and expert opinion and was finally transformed into a college in 1947 and eventually the institution became the Government College of Integrated Medicine.

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The system of teaching and training followed in this college was according to the recommendations of the Usman Committee of the Government of Madras, and the Chopra Committee and the Pandit Committee of the Government of India. The Central Council of Health had endorsed the views taken by these committees. This institution, the GCIM, had provided for a conjoint study, training and practice of modern medicine and any one of the indigenous systems. So far as modern allopathic system of medicine and surgery was concerned, this college was following the same syllabus and giving the same instruction and training, same in quality and quantity, as are being followed and given in the other colleges of modern medicine. In addition to this, the students of this institution have been receiving instruction and training in

indigenous systems of medicine also. When the college was carrying on in this salutary manner and was making progress, a controversy evidently and mainly concerning its affiliation to the university of Madras had arisen. Finally, this very useful institution was recently decided to be closed. At a time when there is a growing need and urgent need for adequate and increasing number of medical men in the country, it is highly regrettable that such an important institution as this medical college should have been closed down.

One remarkable thing happened when it was decided to be closed. The students of the college who had not yet completed their course were taken into the MBBS course provided they agreed to forego one year of their studies in the GCIM. For example, a third year student of GCIM was taken into the second year of the MBBS course, and a failed fourth year GCIM student was admitted to the MBBS for studying in the MBBS fourth year course. But when students who had passed in the fourth year of GCIM wanted to go to MBBS fourth year, the same as the failed candidates, they were refused admission in the MBBS course. This looks rather strange.

Now, apart from the regrettable closure of the college, the immediate question is that of rendering justice to its alumni, the graduates of this college. They are registered as practitioners of modern as also of indigenous medicine in the Madras State under the Madras Registration of Practitioners of Integrated Medicine Act, 1956. Though this registration ought to satisfy the requirements of the relevant Central legislation, the GCIM diploma is not included in the Indian Medical Coucil Act. This omission adversely affects the legitimate status of the GCIM diploma holders and seriously circumscribes and cramps the sphere of their service in the country.

17 hrs.

The non-recognition by the Indian Medical Council as also the non-affiliation of this institution has brought about further handicaps and hardships for the GCIM graduates. Though certain universities in Germany and America provide these graduates with facilities for postgraduate studies leading to further diplomas and degrees, such studies and courses are not open to them at present in our own country. Moreover, the status of these graduates of GCIM are considered to be inferior to that of the graduates from the modern medical colleges in the country. But in reality they are as much qualified in every way as the students from other medical colleges so far as allopathic system is concerned because, as I have said, they have received the same training and they are equipped in the same manner as the students of other colleges. This matter has been put to the hon. Minister when she was at Madras recently by the representatives of the alumni of that college. I do not know what steps she is taking for rendering assistance to those very deserving alumni. However, I would appeal again that their cases should be considered and their grievances redressed.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,.....

श्री कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अधिकांश माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी म बोले है, इसलिए अगर माननीय.....

Shrimati Vimla Devi: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am most grateful to this hon. House for the keen interest it has taken in the Demands relating to the Health Ministry and for the kind words that hon. Members have said about my colleague Dr. Raju and myself. I assure my hon. friend Shrimati Vimla Devi that the compliments will not go to our heads and we shall

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

continue to endeavour our best to do what we can to serve our people and improve the health standards of the country.

Sir, one point has been very well brought out by several hon. Members namely, the magnitude of the problem of health is so very big and compared with that the resources at our disposal are extremely meagre. To care for 450 million people with about nine million children being born every year is not a small thing. An hon. Member here mentioned something about billions of dollars that are being spent by America and some other countries on health programmes. We can take no satisfaction from what any other country is spending. We have to think in terms of what we can do with our resources in our country.

Shri Himatsingka: Are the Americans more healthy than the Indians?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know whether the Americans are more healthy. But I do know that the annual budget of the City of New York for the clearance of snow from their streets is bigger than the annual budget of your Health Ministry and, perhaps, Health and Education put together.

Well, Sir, health is the most important thing, no doubt but health depends upon a number of factors. It is not medicines alone that can keep a person healthy. The truth of the matter is that medicine becomes necessary when a person ceases to be healthy. Food and nutrition play the most vital role in the preservation of health. Similarly, housing has a very important role to play. When a sick person suffering from tuberculosis is living in an over-crowded, ill-ventilated house, you can imagine what disastrous results can follow. Similarly, a number of hon. Members have brought out the importance of health education. But, if I may be permitted to say so, health education is closely linked with the general level of education. Those women who go to worship the Goddess in order to get rid of small-pox, which was mentioned by a number of hon. Members, are ladies who have not been exposed to general education. Therefore, it was as a result of the realisation of all these factors that our government, our planners, came to the conclusion that there is need for an integrated, overall, development of the country, including economic development, industrial development, health, education, housing and so on.

It is true that the Plan provision for health has gone down relatively from the First Plan, where it was 5·9 per cent to the Third Plan, wherein it is 4·25 per cent. However, as was pointed out by one hon. Member, the *per capita* expenditure on health has increased, though I admit that it is most inadequate. In 1950-51 we were spending a total amount of 82 nP *per capita* per year on health. In the year 1958-59, that is, at the close of the Second Plan, we were spending Rs. 1·47 nP *per capita* per year. Dr. Gaitonde objected to the figures being out-dated. I appreciate his objection. I am sorry, he is not here to hear my reply. We obtain these figures from the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission, naturally, compiles these figures in connection with the preparation of their plans. Though we tried very hard to get the up-to-date figures, we were not able to get them. But even this figure however, does, show that there has been a certain amount of progress, although the progress is inadequate and insufficient.

I might mention that this average of Rs. 1·47 nP is not evenly distributed over the whole country. The lowest in the scale in whole country is the biggest State, the homeland of our Prime Minister, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Prime Minister's homeland is the whole country, not Uttar Pradesh alone.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The whole country is the homeland of all of us.

Shri Priya Gupta: But he is the amblem of the nation.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Each one of us does represent a constituency and the Prime Minister happens to represent a constituency where he grew up. The expenditure *per capita* per annum in Uttar Pradesh was 85 nP in 1958-59 when the overall average for the whole country was Rs. 1·47 nP. The highest in this line is West Bengal, which is spending Rs. 2·59 nP *per capita* per annum. Here I must pay a compliment to the memory of the late Dr. B. C. Roy, under whose able stewardship West Bengal has made remarkable progress in the field of health.

Inadequate as the resources are, and though tremendous problems and hurdles have to be overcome in the field of health, the progress has been steady during the last fifteen years of independence.

The death rate in the decade 1941-51 was 27·4 per thousand and in the period 1961-66 it is projected as 18·2 per thousand. Similarly, the expectation of life which was 32 to 33 years in the decade 1941-50 is almost 50 years for 1961-62, which is big step forward. I admit that 50 years was the expectation of life in the United States of America at the beginning of the Twentieth Century and today in that country it is between 70 and 80 years. But for us to have jumped from 32 years to 50 years during this short period is quite creditable. Similarly, other mortality rates, like, infant mortality, maternity mortality etc. have also gone down. But what is worth taking note of is that the birth rate has remained steady more or less at 40 per thousand.

Several hon. Members have emphasised the importance of family planning for the social and economic development of the country. If I may be permitted to say so, it is important for the defence of the country also which is most important. I am in agreement with several hon. Members who had taken exception to Shri Hanumanthaiya's remarks on this subject. In order to defend the country it is not the numbers that are going to help us but it is the quality of men that will count. We, in India, who were under British subjugation for centuries, should be aware of this more than anybody else. The British Isles are a tiny territory compared with India and their population is perhaps less than that of one of our States. Yet, they were able to rule over this huge country—not only this country but practically half the world—not because of their numbers but because of their superior training and superior intellectual, scientific and industrial development and equipment. Therefore it is most important for us to work for family planning so that our children can get the best of education, good food and all the good things in life which will enable them to develop the best that they are capable of.

I was surprised to hear the argument by Shri Hanumanthaiya, who is not here today, when he said that the Health Ministry should hand over the money to the Defence Ministry to get more weapons of warfare. He further wanted the Health Ministry to help the women of India to produce more babies to serve as cannon-fodder for the Chinese guns. Can half-starved, semi-illiterate, ill-clothed and ill-equipped people fight a war? We want our Army to be first-rate. It is not necessary that such an Army should be in millions. It is necessary to ensure that the soldiers are well-cared for, well-fed, well-trained, healthy and strong and have good equipment. That is the policy that our Government is following. The Indian Army is one of the very best anywhere in the world. To keep up this high standard of the Indian Army, it is necessary for us to give as much attention as we can to the health conditions of the country. Recent recruitment has shown a very high rejection rate. There were very startling figures in the newspapers this

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

morning. This rejection rate is largely due to health reasons. There is a high incidence of trachoma; there is a high incidence of several other diseases. Over and above all that, poor nutrition due to the poor economic conditions in which these boys grew up when they were children, had left a mark upon their physique so that they do not come up to the army standards of height and weight, chest measurements and so on. I understand that the requirements have been lowered somewhat; but in spite of that, the youth do not come up to the requisite standards. I understand, it was this type of revelation in the last World war in Britain and some of the other countries that led to these countries devoting a great amount of thought and resources to build up the health of the nation so that, after the war, people were far healtheir than they were before the war. We have to do something in that line. Our people are able to get about 1800 calories a day against 2500 to 3000 which are considered to be the optimum desirable. Proten consumption, and that of other protective foods is very low. Any one who has gone round the pedistric wards in the country will be struck by the startling sight in those hospitals. There are many children that are lying there, bloated up severely, anaemic, with swollen feet, swollen faces, skin peeling off. There are children who have been fed by mothers on nothing more than carbohydrates tapioca, and rice, but no protein. Another set of children are just skin and bone. They are just marasmic children, poor nutrition and mal-nutrition of every kind. It is therefore, very necessary that we do not insist on having large families. If there are large families, the health of the mother is bound to suffer and the child that she produces is bound to be a weakling. If on the other hand, there is proper spacing of children and the parents produce only that number which they can look after will be supplying them enough food, education and other amenities of life, it will be much better for all concerned. The home will be happy, the parents will be happy and the children will grow up to be happy, healthy citizens capable of taking up the responsibilities which they must take up in a free country. I was very much interested to find that it has been noticed that the efficiency of government servants is generally proportional to the number of children they have. Some of them who are very promising in the beginning of their career . . .

Dr. Gaitonde: In the inverse proportion.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes; in the ininverse proportion. Some of them who prove very promising in the early part of their career begin to peter out towards the latter part when the size of their family grows tremendously, with all the worry and responsibilities. This applies to everybody, and not only to one section of the population.

Shri Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Any statistics taken?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is inview of this that we have come to the conclusion that family planning is an integral part of family welfare service. We are even changing the name from family planning to family welfare planning because, we in this programme are planning for the welfare of families.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask the hon. Minister whether a barren woman or a barren man is found to be most efficient Government servant?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid that there has been no study made on that.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): What about Mahatma Gandhi's teachings about birth-control and family planning?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mahatma Gandhi never opposed family planning.

Mahatma Gandhi felt that people should exercise self-control. We are not preventing anyone from exercising self-control. Self-control is something in which they do not need assistance from anybody else.

17·21 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

They can do it themselves. What the family planning programmes are trying to do is to help those people who are not able to exercise sufficient self-control. There is no contradiction between the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and these programmes. So far as the desirability of *brahmacharya* is concerned, we are all in agreement that those who can follow the method of *brahmacharya* will be much better off. They will save their money and probably they will also develop better qualities.

It is further our thinking that if the parents can have the assurance that the smaller number of children that they produce will have a better chance to live to adult life, they will be much more interested in having smaller families. It is in view of this that family planning and maternity and child health services in the country are being integrated. We want to give good health care to the mothers and children and at the same time give advice to the married couples about limiting the size of their families and provide such assistance as may be considered necessary.

It has been proposed to have a few model health districts by pooling together all the services that may be available in that district and working out a better method of co-ordination between the different levels such as the primary health centres, the taluk hopsitals, the district hospitals etc. and strengthening them as far as possible and considered necessary. Thereby, we may be able to work out a much better pattern of family planning as well as of better health services for the people. This will further result in taking modern medical science to the remotest corner of the country and benefit the man at the periphery.

It has also been noticed that so far as family planning is concerned, there is an acceptance for it in 70 per cent of women. Even in the rural areas, about 20 per cent of them are found to have some knowledge about family planning practices and philosophy.

Dr. Gaitonde had mentioned something about the money spent on an average on a family planning clinic. He said that it was an overage Rs. 10,000. I would submit that it is about half of that figure or even less I admit that averages are not the proper way of expressing these figures, because there may be one place where the expense is much more and there may be another place where it may be much less. But since the hon. Member has quoted the averages I would like to tell him that the average is—more like Rs. 2,224 than like Rs. 10,000.

The average attendance is 1444, as it has been worked out, in an urban clinic and 1284 in a rural clinic.

Dr. Gaitonde: I wanted to know about the new cases, not the old cases. What is the total number of the new cases?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is the average attendance. I am afraid I do not have a further break-up.

Further, I might mention that it is not merely the people who go to these clinics who benefit from the advice they receive. They go and carry the message to their friends, so that a much larger number of people are taking advantage of the family planning facilities than the numbers who are coming to the clinics. Whether it has shown any benefit in lowering the birth rate or not is a subject that exercises everybody's mind; it did mine too. So I tried to get information on that. I find that after 5 years intensive work in the Singur health

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

centre and the community round about, it was found that in 1956 the birth rate was 45·2 and in 1961, it was 36·9 in experimental population. In the 'Control population', where nobody had gone with family planning at all, the birth rate was 46 in 1956 and 42·9 in 1961. So there is a reduction by 18 per cent in experimental area. This is a very good progress. If we can have that type of result elsewhere, we should be able to achieve the target of 50 per cent reduction of birth rate within ten years.

An hon. Member said that most of these facilities are in the cities and there is nothing in villages. There is some misunderstanding here. Out of 8,000 odd service centres in the country, over 6,000 are in rural areas and only something like 2000 are in the cities.

Then it was asked how much money we had spent and whether we were making progress or not. The money allocated for family planning last year was Rs. 425 lakhs, but because of the emergency, we surrendered a good part of it; we spent about Rs. 260 lakhs, and not the full amount provided.

Research is continuing for the discovery of an oral contraceptive. Research is continuing in the physiology of reproduction so that we should be able to control fertility, as we control so many other phenomena in life, when these researches produce the full results that they should. In the meantime, to assure parents that their children have a reasonable chance of living to adult life, we have launched a drive for eradication and control of communicable diseases.

Several hon. Members remarked that malaria has almost disappeared. I might say that while it has almost disappeared; it has not disappeared. It is still there, and we have to be very vigilant. If we relax; we have a danger of undoing the work we have done. It is, therefore, very necessary that as we withdraw malaria eradication units from different parts, we see to it that the conditions are fulfilled for leaving behind lasting results. We are insisting on every State Government to do their best and not to relax in their efforts in malaria eradication programmes.

During 1962, 140 spraying units were withdrawn. We had projected another 100 units for withdrawal in 1963. But actually the special team that went round for assessment recommended withdrawal of 87·5 units. The whole country has been covered malaria eradication units; there is no place left uncovered. The border areas which have about 22·5 units are the source of the greatest concern to us—the border with Nepal and the border with Pakistan—because unless the neighbour countries also intensify their efforts, people who come and go across these frontiers are liable to carry infection from the State which has not eradicated malaria to the State which has. However, we are hoping that by the end of 1963-64, 70 to 80 units will be ready finally for entering what is known as the maintenance phase. Maintenance means that the primary health centres and other services in those areas should be capable of taking over surveillance and looking after the vigilence work, so that malaria does not reappear. We have appointed a special committee with the Director-General as the Chairman to go into all this, so that the staff that will be released when these 70 to 80 units enter the maintenance phase can be utilised elsewhere and further to ensure that the maintenance is properly carried out.

Several hon. Members remarked that we should launch a small pox eradication programme of the type that we have done for malaria. We have actually already started it. When I spoke on the Budget last year, I had mentioned that 1962-63 was likely to be an epidemic year for small pox in view of the cyclicity that the disease has shown in the past. I was criticised by some for creating panic. My

object was that we should take care immediately to avoid such an epidemic and its ill results. With the best efforts we were not able to start the programme in all the States till November-December, 1962. Those States that started in May and June have been practically free from small pox in spite of the epidemic. The States of Mysore, Gujarat and to a large extent Punjab with few exceptions here and there, have done well. They had started early, particularly Mysore. Those that started very late have naturally suffered as a result of it.

We have completed the vaccination programme in 22 districts, and have covered about 44 million of the population.

Vaccination is proceeding in another 104 districts. We wanted to complete it in two years, but some of the bigger States will probably go on, so that the eradication programme will be completed in three years.

The coverage, however, has not been as satisfactory as we wanted. Out of the 22 districts covered, only five or six districts have come up to 80 per cent coverage which is necessary for complete eradication. It was in view of this that I had written personal letters to each one of the hon. Members of this House and the upper House, requesting their co-operation in their own constituencies to carry the message of small pox eradication, taking the help of the MLAs in those constituencies and of other local leaders, so that the programme is made effective and successful. I hope my appeal will have the desired effect. It has not had much effect in the last year, but I hope this year it will so that we can make a success of this programme and eliminate this scourge which has resulted in the death of thousands and disfigurement of a much larger number.

Somebody asked what we had done regarding vaccine production for small pox. Two hundred and fifty million doses of freeze dried vaccine were promised to us by USSR, out of which 120 million doses have been received, and other will be received during this year. We are also producing 100 million doses per year in our own laboratories in the country. I think we are producing small pox vaccine at eight or ten places in the country, and at two of these places we have started the production of freez dried vaccine also, one at Patwadangar in U.P. and the other at Guindy. The former has done well, and the vaccine produced there has been sent to the WHO for testing to see that it comes up to the international standardas. Then we will go in for large-scale producion. We are hoping to stop the production of lymphs vaccine and just take to freezed dry vaccine as far as possible. I had mentioned last year that we want to take up treachoma control which has become all the more important because of this Chinese invasion and the high rejection rate because of trachoma in Punjab and Rajasthan and so on. We have prepared a map for the whole country as to which are the trachoma districts and what is the incidence of trachoma in each. The survey has been complete and we propose to take up a comprehensive trachoma control programme for Punjab and Rajasthan in the first instance, during the current year. Here I would like to pay a compliment to Gujarat State, which had started this programme on its own without asking for any assistance and the Director of Health Services and the Minister of Health in Gujarat have taken the help of volunteers and local leaders and thus they hope to carry out a comprehensive trachoma control programme there.

Another diseases which I mentioned last year and which we wanted to take up for eradication was goitre. The plant for iodinisation of common salt which is the treatment for goitre has started production at Sambar lake and has a production capacity of 15,000 tons per annum. Our requirements are of the order of 50 000 tons and we propose to have three more plants. The iodinised salt that is produced is

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

being concentrated at the moment for use in Kangra district in Punjab and towards NEFA. But we have to take care of the needs of Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir and some parts of U.P. It is mostly the sub Himalayan belt that suffers from this disease.

Several hon. Members expressed concern about TB. It is a matter of concern to everybody and I am in entire agreement with Shri Himmatsingka when he said that domicillary treatment is much better, is with in our means and is as good as sanatorium treatment and we should concentrate on it. That is in fact the line that we are taking for the present and our researches at chimotherapy centre in Madras and the National Tuberculosis Institute have confirmed this point of view. This Institute has taken the whole district of Anantapur and we propose to take up Bangalore also for comprehensive tuberculosis control programme. Similarly, we are extending assistance to a number of voluntary organisations and others who wish to take up this type of programme and we propose to have at least one TB clinic in every district during the current Plan. Then with the help of specially trained officers who are being trained at the national Tuberculosis Institute and training and demonstration centres set up in the States, we hope we can launch a big and bold campaign for the control of TB from the beginning of the Fourth Plan. During the Third Plan we have to be content with the pilot projects, setting up of these TB clinics and with the training programmes. Seven training and demonstration centres have already come into existence and we hope a few more will come into existence before too long.

We are doing our best with leprosy control programme also and cholera and venereal disease control and are also being attended to. Time will not permit me to go into details of each one of these schemes. Suffice it to say that we are aware of the importance of getting rid of all the infectious and communicable diseases as early as possible. So far as cholera is concerned and along with cholera, typhoid, dysentery and all kinds of gastro-intestinal diseases, they are largely the result of infected food and infected water and fly nuisance. Several hon. Members have emphasised the importance of health education, and I am in agreement that health education is very important. Somehow or other in this country we are very conscious of personal cleanliness, but we have become so unaware of the importance of environmental sanitation. We just go and commit nuisance anywhere, without thinking that there is anything wrong about it. Thus, health education has to be a very big programme. We think if the health habits are formed from early childhood they will last throughout one's life. It is for this reason that we are collaborating with the Education Ministry and are preparing a syllabus to be included in the teachers' training programme so that the teachers will inculcate health habits in the children, while they are in the primary school, so that they can continue with those habits afterwards. But if we are to give health habits to these children, it is necessary that we should provide every school with a proper sanitary latrine, with proper ventilation and clean surroundings, with proper water supply and so on. All these are matters which rest with either the State Governments or with the local bodies, district boards. The work is not easy, but all the same, we realise its importance and we are trying to do the best that we can in this direction.

When we talk of all these waterborne diseases due to insanitation, one disease that stands up before us is filaria, and I was impressed by the speeches made by several hon. Members wherein they have highlighted the dangers of filaria. I am very well aware of this danger. From 25 million of the population at risk it has increased to 65 million and probably it will increase still further. Industrialisation is going on at a rapid pace;

it attracts people from the filarial areas to non-filarial areas, and several of them are carriers. They have no symptoms but they carry the microfilaria in their blood and when they come to the non-filarial areas, the mosquitoes carry those filaria germs from one person to another. The results can be very well imagined. It is for this reason that we have been requesting our friends in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at the Centre and in the States to insist on proper drainage schemes being made an integral part of industrial schemes that are sanctioned by them.

Similarly we are insisting that there should be no water supply schemes without simultaneously a drainage scheme being part and parcel of the scheme. If we increase the water supply without giving adequate drainage facilities, what happens? Water stagnates leading to more mosquitoes and they give rise to filaria. Shrimati Vimla Devi mentioned that some filaria units were withdrawn from Andhra Pradesh. There were 47 units. We have continued the 47 units. We have not increased them for the simple reason that....

Shrimati Vimla Devi: The report is from Kerala. They said that the filaria squads are being withdrawn.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There was a big training and research unit which has been moved from one place to another—from Ernakulam to Calicut. But nobody has withdrawn any units from Kerala so far as I know. Why we have not increased the number of units is.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member herself has withdrawn from Andhra to Kerala!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, the researches show that we do not know enough about filaria control at present. We had taken up certain medicines for treating the filaria carriers and patients and these medicines produced such severe reactions in the carriers who were not having symptoms otherwise, that the population was discontented and they did not want this type of treatment. Further, the special filaria carrying mosquito is not sensitive to DDT and BCH spraying, so that it is difficult to control it. We have come back to the view that we must have proper drainage and where there are stagnant pools we must do larvicidal work by spraying the pools with oil etc. That is what we are concentrating upon, and wherever we have been able to do that, the results have been good. I do not have the time to go into the details, but I have full information as to how much the reduction was as a result of this. There is almost a 50 per cent reduction in the filaria carrying mosquitoes as a result of these measures. But we are hoping that as the research progresses and as our energies get freed by the completion of the malaria eradication programme we may be able to take up more comprehensive filaria control programmes.

Several hon. Members have tabled their cut motions and have mentioned in their speeches also that there should be more facilities for medical care. Now, the provision of hospitals, dispensaries, health centres etc., is the responsibility of the State Governments, and we can only tell them to do more about it. So far as the primary health centres are concerned, the Government of India has given substantial assistance towards them. In fact, we have given 75 per cent towards non-recurring and 50 per cent towards the recurring cost of these primary health centres. The number of primary health centres has increased to 3,276. But they are not enough.

Shri Priya Gupta: How many of them are without doctors and nurses?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: During the current year the progress has been slow and the reason given by most of the State Governments is the need for economy due to the Chinese invasion. The hon. Member has said that there are several health centres without doctors. It is true that 15 to

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

17 per cent of them are without doctors and it is necessary that we should have doctors for all the primary health centres. To meet the shortage of doctors there are several steps that we have taken. We have suggested to the State Governments that they should insist on everybody putting in three to five years in the rural areas. They should have one State cadre and before a man is confirmed he should have put in three years and before he crosses the efficiency bar and goes into the higher ranks he should have put in five years. If this is implemented—some of them have started implementing this idea—this difficulty of not having doctors for rural areas will disappear.

Secondly, in the rural areas it is necessary to give proper and adequate housing facilities and also proper salaries and allowances to the doctors. West Bengal has done it and there is not a single health centre in West Bengal that is without doctors. We are advising the other States to follow the example of West Bengal, and I hope they will do so. In the mean time, we are trying to increase the number of doctors as fast as we can. As an hon. Member mentioned earlier, the number of medical colleges has increased to 71, with an admission capacity of 7,000 per year. This is a phenomenal rise. In fact, it is so staggering that it has never happened anywhere in the world. The expansion of medical education has been so fast that it has created several complications in the form of lack of adequately experienced teachers and a high failure rate. The high failure rate is partly due to the insufficiency of experienced teachers and partly due to several States insisting on keeping on reservations in the names of regions, communities and so on and so forth. We are advising them to admit students to the medical colleges in terms of merits and merit alone, but we have not succeeded everywhere, though we have succeeded in some places.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which of the States have not been amenable to your advice?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not going to mention the names of States, because I am working with them and they have been very co-operative in most of the programmes so far.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just now you said something to the contrary.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is not correct, some hon. Members have mentioned that we should have a national health scheme like Britain. We would love to have it. I personally believe hundred per cent in socialised medicine, but we have shortage of doctors and shortage of hospitals. It is not by making a resolution, making a paper scheme that we can achieve the object.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: By nationalisation you can draft all the doctors who are doing private practice to serve the Nation.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If my hon. friend has studied the national health scheme of Great Britain, she will see that there is no compulsion and doctors join the scheme of their own free will. There are enough doctors and they join the scheme because it is good, attractive and paying. We have neither sufficient number of medical personnel, nor have we sufficient resources to give them handsome salaries. In fact, some of the hon. Members have very rightly brought out how poorly the doctors are being paid. The longest training course is the medical course. In spite of that, we pay them such poor salaries that a majority of them, in some cases about 70 per cent, are not joining the medical service; they are going in for private practice. The answer to this is that we should try to improve their emoluments. How do we do it? There are so many things with which the whole thing is linked up. We have to go through

the Pay Commission and various other procedures and we have not been able to do it as much as we would have liked to.

However, there are two schemes which have made quite substantial progress in that direction. There is the Employees' State Insurance Scheme which is looking after the medical needs of the industrial workers. That scheme is taking care of 19 lakhs to 20 lakhs of workers. Then, we have the Contributory Health Scheme, which is looking after the Government servants and their families and the servants and families of about 58 to 60 semi-governmental organisations, covering a total of 5¼ lakhs employees.

Mr. Speaker: In the morning we, have lost one hour for other business. If the House agrees, we might sit a little longer and take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will sit on Saturday, if necessary.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: With your permission, I would like to take a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power was going. Therefore, I wanted that information.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल छः बजे हम लोगों को स्टेशन पर पहुंचना है । भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति जी के एशिज आ रहे हैं । इसलिए आज हाउस को छः बजे ही खत्म कर दिया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल जाना है या आज ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कल ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज आध घंटा और बैठा जाये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : चार बजे हम लोग उठेंगे । चार बजे उठ कर नहायेंगे, धोयेंगे, तब कहीं स्टेशन पर पहुंच पायेंगे छः बजे ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I was rather interested to hear the remarks of Shrimati Jayaben Shah. She said that we are not looking after the small fellows and asked, "What is the use of looking after the big fellows, like, the Members of Parliament and so on and so forth?" The truth of the matter is that Government servants..

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members take objection and say that they should not be addressed as 'big fellows'.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We are very small fry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it just like University Fellows?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I withdraw it. I mean, the big gentlemen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The big friends.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not think..

Mr. Speaker: That is perfectly all right. She might continue.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As things stood, the benefits that were given to Government servants under the rules of service allowed the very best of treatment to the top class—I mean, the reimbursement rules—and the small fellows, the peons, the chaprassis and the sweepers, were left out of it. The Contributory Health Service Scheme has included everybody from top to bottom and has given the same facilities to everybody so that it is a step in the right direction. It is not a service that is for the top class alone and not for the lower classes.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : चौथे, तीसरे, दूसरे और पहले वर्ग के लिए कितने-कितने प्रोपोर्शन में दिया गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : सब को दिया गया है और बराबर का दिया गया है । एक फर्क जरूर रहा है । वह यह है कि स्पेशलिस्ट की

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

कंटलटेशन के लिए पुराने जमाने में पांच सौ रुपये से ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाने वाला सीधा स्पेशलिस्ट के पास जा सकता था, उसको इसकी इजाजत थी । हम ने उसको हटा कर आठ सौ कर दिया था । अब आठ सौ हटा कर, उसको हम बारह सौ कर रहे हैं । हमारा इरादा है कि इस प्रिवेलेज को पूरा-पूरा विदड्रा कर लें । डिसपेंसरी का डाक्टर जिस को मुनासिब समझता है, उसको कंसलटेशन के लिये भेजेगा, दूसरों को नहीं भेजेगा । कोई फर्क नहीं है छोटे से छोटे और बड़े से बड़े के बीच । छोटे से छोटे को भी स्पेशलिस्ट देखता है मगर जब डिसपेंसरी का डाक्टर रेफर करता है, तब वह जा कर स्पेशलिस्ट को मिलता है ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : इंटरनल कान्फिडेंशल लैटर तो कोई अलग से नहीं है ? Openly something and internally something else.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I object to this type of unnecessary insinuation which is meaningless.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it inheritance from the hon. Prime Minister?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If he hopes to provoke me into geting irritated, I am not going to oblige him.

Shri Priya Gupta: That is what you think.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have mentioned about the Contributory Health Service Scheme. We hope to cover in one area, for instance, in Vinay Nagar, where the majority is Government servants but a small proportion is non-Government servants, the non-Government servants also. We are thinking of carrying out an experiment of covering those non-Government servants also so that we gain some experience and as soon as we are ready we can go forward to cover the non-Government servants also by this kind of health scheme. Further, we are encouraging people to have some kind of health insurance schemes wherever they can do it.

One hon. Member mentioned that something should be done to ban quacks. I am in entire agreement with him, namely, that quackery should disappear. There are several State Governments which have passed legislation to that effect. However, it is very difficult to eliminate quackery till we have a larger number of trained doctors. But the same gentleman in the next breath said that we should allow Ayurvedic injections. I just do not understand what an Ayurvedic injection is. What is it but quackery?

A lot of hon. Members have spoken about Ayurveda. Several of them have supported the *Shuddha* Ayurveda system. Some of them said, "No; the integrated system should continue". One gentleman, or more than one—perhaps two—wanted that they should be registered along with practitioners of modern medicine. These are the very reasons which have led to the revision of the policy from having an integrated course to *shuddha* Ayurveda. I have said in this House in some other context how the Planning Commission had called a panel of the top-notch Ayurvedists from the whole of this country in May last year and it was on the advice of all those experts that we had taken the decision to have *shuddha* Ayurveda. The graduates of the integrated course do not like to be called 'Vaidyas'; they are ashamed of being called 'Vaidyas'. They like to be called doctors. In most cases, they are asking us to organise condensed courses to enable them to become M.B.B.S. If these people want to become M.B.B.S., there are 71 Medical colleges and they might as well go straightforward to the Medical colleges and take regular M.B.B.S. training. We have kept aside money for Ayurveda so that the best in Ayurveda can be brought out.

18 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *Shuddha* Ayurveda.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That can only be done by those Ayurvedists who have faith in Ayurveda, who have respect for Ayurveda and not by those who want to go about and be called and treated as doctors and use modern medicine. I was recently in Kerala. I was amazed to find there Vaidyas—not every one of them; I cannot say that—several of them using Cibazol powder and calling it Ciba bhasm. Somebody asked, is it Shiv Bhasm. I was told, it is Cibazol and so it has become Ciba bhasm.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is integrated or adulterated?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In another place, they powdered A.P.C. tablets and they called it Shweta powder—white powder. That is neither good for Ayurveda nor for modern medicine. Let us know where we stand. We shall make progress if we are truthful and scientific in our methods. That is why we are doing our level best to promote research in Ayurvedic medicine in every way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *Vishuddha* Ayurveda.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Training is to be in *Shuddha* Ayurveda henceforward. This was the decision of the Central Health Council. A committee has been appointed to go into the syllabus. That committee was to give its report by the 15th of this month. Now, they are to give the report by the 10th of April, they say. I hope they would send it up. We have been receiving letters from Unani experts. They say, we should have a *Shuddha* Unani course like the *Shuddha* Ayurveda. I have requested the Planning Commission to set up a panel of Unani experts in the same manner so that we can take their advice as to what is to be done for Unani.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about *Shuddha* Homoeopathy?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Shri Himatsingka mentioned something about nature cure. I might mention that we have the Nature cure committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shriman Narayan. They have recently recommended several schemes and we are helping those schemes. In the mean time, under the C.H.S. scheme, we have set up centres where yoga exercises are being given to promote health, where people are being encouraged to take physical checkups. An Ayurvedic dispensary is to be opened soon. Shri Nanda has agreed to perform the opening ceremony on the 30th of this month.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who are the yoga trainers?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Trained people. There is so much to be said. The time is too late. With regard to adulteration of food and drugs, I can only say that I am in entire agreement with the hon. House that these are very serious matters and are causing considerable concern to the Health Ministry. We have legislation ready for checking adulteration of drugs. I hope when the legislation comes before this hon. House, we will get their support. We propose to make punishment of imprisonment up to 10 years, equal to murder. We propose to go further and confiscate the means of production of spurious drugs after conviction in court. These two measures should prove deterrent. In the mean time, we have set up special committees to promote better production, help the trade to improve their methods of production, and also to see who are capable of producing drugs, surgical instruments and other medical equipment. We are attending to all this.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): May I know what legislation is going to be brought forward,....

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I cannot yield the floor now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may ignore the interruption and continue.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Then, something was said about the prices of drugs. As soon as the three or four plants such as the factory for surgical instruments at Madras, the factory for antibiotics and other similar drugs to be produced at Rishikesh, and the factory for vitamins and sulpha drugs and other synthetic drugs to be set up at Hyderabad go into operation with the help of the Government of the USSR, we shall be practically self-sufficient in drugs, and the prices will go down.

Further, we propose to abolish the patents on foods and drugs and that by itself should have a healthy effect is checking the prices.

In the meantime, under the Defence of India Rules, we have issued instructions that everybody should display the price list so that the consumer knows what a drug should cost, and is not cheated. I am glad to report that the prices of drugs have been practically steady during the last few months. There was a trend for upward rise, but then these measures were taken and they checked that trend, and that is very good, I am grateful to the trade for their co-operation in this respect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Implementation is not satisfactory.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Lastly, I want to say a word about the effect of the present emergency namely the Chinese invasion, on our health schemes. We have had a cut of 27·5 per cent in our health plan for the current year. But we do not propose to let our schemes suffer because of that. We are trying to think of ways and means by which we can make up for the lack of money by better co-ordination, and by better performance on the part of everybody. At the same time, we feel that there is need for more trained personnel, and we have been able to get an allocation of Rs. 2½ crores for the training of more doctors, more nurses and more para-medical personnel. We have asked the various medical colleges that if they would like to, they can expand the admissions up to 200 per pear, provided they can do it without sacrificing the quality of medical education.

Several suggestions were received during the debate that we should start zonal medical colleges with Bhilai and Rurkela hospitals and at some her places. All that I can say is that we shall give very careful consideration to this and other suggestions that have been made by the hon. Members during the debate.

The blood banks and various other programmes such as first aid training and home nursing that are necessary are being attended to. The school health programme is being taken up, so that our children can grow up to be strong and healthy for the defence of the nation.

I am glad to report that all our schemes are orientated in such a manner that they can meet the needs of defence; our researches are also being orientated towards that; our training programmes are orientated towards that and all our health plans are orientated to serve the needs of the hour.

With these words, I would once again thank you and the House for the patient hearing that has been given to me.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motions No. 3 and 4 to vote.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1964, in respect of the Heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 47, 48, 49 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Health."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House is not prepared to sit longer?

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Then, the House will stand adjourned and meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18·10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 26, 1963/Chaitra 5, 1885 (Saka).

	Columns
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	5809—50

S.Q. No.	Subject	
554.	Manufacture of Defence stores by private sector	5809—14
555.	Unemployment	5814—19
556.	Indian Military Personnel in Congo	5819—24
557.	National Volunteer force	5824—28
560.	Press Council	5828—30
561.	Public sector projects	5831—33
562.	Emergency Production committees	5833—36
563.	Rifle Training to N. C. C. Cadets	5836—38
564.	Tibetan refugees	5838—41
565.	Bombs lost in Suratgarh area	5841—44
566.	Transport aeroplanes	5844—46
567.	"Friendship March" to Peking	5847—50

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	5850—80

S.Q. No.		
558.	Forged passports	5850
559.	Chief Ministers' visit to Forward areas	5851
563.	Dakotas from Canada	5851—52
569.	Production of jet aircrafts	5852
570.	Launching of sounding Rockets	5852—53
571.	Ex-servicemen	5853—54
572.	Indian POWs in China	5854—55
573.	Amendments to Industrial disputes Act.	5855
574.	Indian Mission for U.S.A. and U.K.	5856
575.	C.O.D., Delhi Cantt.	5856—57

U.S.Q. No.		
1082.	Palana LigniteOpen Cast Mining Project	5857
1083.	Adult education centre at Palana (Rajasthan)	5857—58
1084.	Indian immigrants to Phillippines	5858—59
1085.	Settlement of Tibetan refugees in Orissa	5859

	Columns
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*	

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
1086.	Trespassing by Pakistanis in Cooch-Behar	5859—60
1087.	"Sainik Samachar"	5860
1088.	Contract Labour	5860—61
1089.	Radio sets in Orissa	5861
1090.	A.I.R. employees at Cuttack.	5861
1091.	Skilled and unskilled persons registered in Orissa	5861—62
1092.	International Labour Organisation	5862—63
1093.	Negotiating machinery in Defence industries	5863
1094.	Family pensions	5863—64
1095.	Land for Jawans	5864
1096.	Central Statistical Organisation	5865
1097.	Visas for Indian Nationals visiting Ceylon	5865—66
1098.	Construction of Wharf at Vishakhapatnam	5866
1099.	Development projects in Assam	5867
1100.	Orissa C.M's assignment at New Delhi	5867
1101.	Training of Craftsmen	5868
1102.	Conditions of work for women	5869—70
1103.	Local purchase of Defence stores	5871
1104.	National Defence College	5871—72
1105.	Deportation of Indians from U.K.	5872
1106.	Consumers' co-operative societies in NEFA	5872—73
1107.	Breathing at high altitude	5873
1108.	Bull-dozer accident	5873—74
1109.	Army generals	5874
1110.	Production in Ordnance factories.	5874—75
1111.	Defence production industries in Kerala	5875
1112.	Manufacture of light alloys and forgings	5875—76
1113.	Test flights at high altitudes	5876
1114.	Hindi news from A.I.R. Nagpur	5876—7[illegible]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1115.	Vividh Bharati Programme from AIR Nagpur	5877
1116.	Ordannce Factory at Bhandara	5877
1117.	Late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant	5878
1118.	Television documentary on the Indian Caste system in U.S.A.	5878–79
1119.	Soldiers, sailors and airmen's Boards	5879–80

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 5880—5900

(*i*) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported statement made in Washington by Shri B. Patnaik regarding the strength of the Indian Army, radar equipment in border areas and plan to obtain obsolete or surplus types of aircraft from the U.S.A.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

(*ii*) Shri Ram Sewak Yadav called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the accident between Teruchi-Reni Express and a bus resulting in the death of one person and injuries to several

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5900

(1) A copy of Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the year 1962

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under subsection (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 :

(*i*) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 269 dated the 9th February, 1963

(*ii*) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 297 dated the 16th February, 1963.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 5900–01

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills assented to by the President :—

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1963

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1963

(3) The Appripriation Bill, 1963

(4) The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(5) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1963

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER 5901

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that Shri U. N. Dhebar had resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 21st March, 1963.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5915—42

(*i*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(*ii*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health commenced. The discussion was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1963/CHAITRA 5, 1885 (SAKA)—

Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power